DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; winds variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Pretoria assert that the Boer lines at last advices were within 1,500 yards of Ladysmith, and the intimation is that an attack on Gen. White was made. Since Friday 19,000 British troops have arrived in South Africa. A British army officer writes to The London Times that 1,600 rations of meat labeled "New York, 1899," were thrown overboard from one transport because of its bad condition. A Liverpool dispatch says Chicago had cabled that $5,000 has been raised there for the British war fund. Sharp skirmishing has taken place near Bulawayo. Kimberley, it is reported, is still holding out. Word comes from Mafeking that many Boers were killed there in hand-to-hand fighting during a recent night sortie. Queen Victoria yesterday visited Bristol, the first time since she was a Princess, for the purpose of opening the Convalescent Home at Clifton. Daniel Dupuis, the French engraver, was yesterday shot dead by his wife, who also killed herself. A cyclone did great damage in India. Early yesterday morning a strong earthquake shock was felt in Peru. Signor Marconi yesterday by wireless telegraphy communicated with Scotland Bay from the steamer St. Paul, a distance of forty-five miles. Two trains collided near Capelle, Holland, yesterday. Seven people are dead and several others are fatally injured. Brazil yesterday celebrated the tenth anniversary of the republic.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Rev. Dr. Babcock has accepted the call of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and resigned his Baltimore charge.

Secretary Gage yesterday issued a circular offering to purchase for the Treasury $25,000,000 worth of 4 and 5 per cent. bonds at market rates.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Dexter, who disappeared last week, appeared at the house of a friend in Asheville, N. C., in a dazed condition, but he is improving rapidly.

It is reported that the proceeds of the recent sale of Southern Pacific stock, amounting to $11,400,000, will be made available at once for Stanford University.

The Hamburg-American liner Patria early Wednesday morning was discovered to be burning. She was then off the North Hinder Lightship, in the English Channel. The passengers were called on deck at 6 o'clock and all taken off and landed at Dover. The Captain and greater part of the crew, if not all, remained with the ship. They will try to beach her at some point on the coast.

Page 2.

A dinner was given last night at the Reform Club to the sculptors who built the Dewey Arch.

Richard Croker will sail for Europe on Nov. 28 and remain abroad about seven weeks.

Page 3.

There was a good crowd at the Horse Show yesterday—something like the crushes of former seasons.

The Appellate Division at Albany yesterday decided that Civil Service Boards are not required to select the applicant highest on the list.

Page 4.

Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah denied yesterday that he had any intention of resigning his seat shortly after Congress meets.

Gov. Roosevelt dismissed the charges brought against Major Gen. Roe by Gen. McCoskry Butt and commends Gen. Roe's action.

Federal Judge Kohlsaat ruled against Nat Goodwin at Chicago in the suit against the actor for the alleged plagiarism of the play "Ambition."

It was announced from Washington yesterday that negotiations for the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary are not likely soon to be renewed.

Page 5.

The Citizens' Committee that called on President Rossiter yesterday to protest at the present, trolley arrangements, got no satisfaction.

A New York syndicate is negotiating for the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad in order to establish a new through line to Chicago from the East.

George Barker, a car Inspector at the Grand Central Station, found last evening the forearm of a boy clinging to the hose pipe of a car which had just arrived from New Haven.

Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission, in a speech at Chicago, defended the operations in the islands, and spoke of them as "a most humane war." He added that a large army was necessary to protect the natives.

The stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad met yesterday, but adjourned until Dec. 27, when action will be taken on the proposed lease to the New York Central. The Legislature of Massachusetts will have the final decision in the matter.

Page 7.

The transport Meade, with the Forty-third Infantry, did not start for Manila yesterday on account of the fog. She will sail this morning.

Judge Harrison, counsel for the executors of the will of Henry B. Plant, said yesterday no notice of a contest had yet been served by the millionaire's widow.

Page 8.

At yesterday's session of the National Municipal League, evils of city government and their remedies were discussed. A high compliment was paid to Controller Coler of New York.

Justice Scott yesterday reserved decision on an application that punishment for contempt be adjudged in the case of Municipal Assemblymen in connection with the failure to authorize bond issues.

Page 10.

There is a probability of a coal famine in New England.

Page 11.

Twenty-seven cars of structural steel were shipped yesterday from Connecticut to the Paris Exposition.

There is a prospect of a famine in the Australian wool market owing to the great demand for mutton to feed the British troops.

By Court orders in Milwaukee yesterday, bank officers compromised claims against the Schlesingers, amounting to $990,483, for $5,492 in cash and a note for a like amount.

Page 14.

Constant objection on the part of the defendant's lawyer prevented the selection of a single juror in the Molineux case yesterday.

The fact was called to the attention of the National Academy of Sciences by Seth Low yesterday that the time had come to again award the Barnard Medal for that discovery in science within the last five years most beneficial to the human race.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Lives Saved by a Fire Bell.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Thompson of Port Chester owe their escape from death by asphyxiation from coal gas to the ringing of the village fire bell at 4 o'clock this morning. Their sleeping apartments adjoin the parlor, where is kept a cylinder stove, in which fire was placed last night. The pipe draught was turned off. The ringing of the fire bell awoke Mrs. Thompson, and she realized that the room was full of coal gas. She ran to a window and threw it open. In the meantime Mr. Thompson awoke and tried to get up, but he was so overcome that he fell to the floor. Both will recover.

Every Hour a Train

Leaves Grand Central Station for Buffalo and the West; 150 miles of the Hudson River; 92 miles of the Mohawk Valley; unsurpassed scenery; perfect track by the New York Central.—Adv.

STEAMER PATRIA ON FIRE AT SEA

Hamburg-American Liner Burning Off the Coast of England.

ALL THE PASSENGERS RESCUED

Captain and Crew Will Try to Beach the Vessel.

Fire Was Discovered at 6 o'Clock Wednesday Morning—Example of Ship's Men Prevented a Panic Among Passengers.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Hamburg-American steamer Patria, Capt. Fröhlich, which left New York Nov. 4 for Hamburg and passed the Lizard yesterday, is on fire near Dover.

All the passengers were rescued, and have arrived at Dover.

The Russian steamer Ceres sighted the Patria, showing signals of distress and demanding immediate help, about twelve miles from North Hinder Lightship. The liner was enveloped in smoke. Putting on full steam, the Ceres soon reached the Patria, and, sending a boat, soon learned that Capt. Fröhlich was in urgent need of assistance.

The boats were got out, and, with great difficulty, all the Patria's passengers, numbering 150, were transferred to the Ceres, which proceeded for Dover, where she arrived just before midnight.

Francis W. Prescott, the United States Consul in Dover, was immediately notified and he consulted with the harbor authorities, who arranged to send out the harbor tug Lady Vita, which brought the rescued ashore. Among the saved are many ladies and children, as well as six babes in arms.

The hurry of the rescue was indicated by the fact that most of them were enveloped in blankets only. They were rapidly distributed among the hotels or sent to the Sailors' Home, and everything possible is being done for their comfort.

According to interviews with some of the passengers, which elicited the fact that most of them are American citizens, who have come for a vacation in Europe, all were ordered on deck at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, when they were informed that a disastrous fire had broken out in the general cargo, and, as the crew were unable to master it, the Captain said he considered it advisable for the passengers to take to the boats.

BOATS GET AWAY.

At this time it was evident that the fire had obtained a thorough hold upon the cargo. Smoke and flames were ascending with overpowering force and causing the greatest alarm. The crew, according to several passengers, worked like heroes in their endeavors to keep the flames under; but the great quantity of linseed among the cargo and the oil supplied by this made all their efforts useless.

There was very great excitement among the women and children, but the example set by the coolness of Capt. Fröhlich and the crew had a calming effect upon the passengers generally.

The boats were promptly got over the side, the crew working as if they were at drill. The safety of the ladies and the children was the first consideration. As the fire had by this time consumed the greater part of the passengers' belongings, they had to get into the boats as they had come up from their bunks, and some were in very light raiment.

The scene was a striking one, with some touching aspects, as husbands and fathers parted from wives and children.

Although everything was carried out under the most trying conditions, thanks to the great coolness of the Captain and crew, there was no panic, all the passengers being gotten into the boats and into two fishing boats, said to belong to Yarmouth, which had come up in the meantime.

Just as this had been effected a large steamer was seen to be making toward the burning liner. She proved to be the Ceres, which first sent a boat and then picked up all the Patria's passengers. The Ceres offered also to take off Capt. Fröhlich and the crew, but the latter preferred to remain by the vessel so long as there was any chance of saving her, although there was the greatest danger in doing so, her hull being red-hot at the time and there being every evidence that she would burn for a considerable period.

HOPES TO BEACH THE SHIP.

The passengers say they learned from the officers that Capt. Frohlich hopes to put his steamer ashore at some point on the coast where there will be a possibility of salving her. The scheme is a bold one, that does credit to a gallant crew, and which it is hoped may be successful.

The passengers, who had had nothing to eat since 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, were treated with the greatest kindness on being landed at Dover. Among them were twenty-four women and about twenty children, who looked very wretched as they landed at the Admiralty Pier.

The crew of the liner is said to consist chiefly of Americans.

PATRIA'S PASSENGER LIST.

Emil L. Boas, local manager of the Hamburg-American Line, said that he had received no further advices than were contained in the foregoing cable. Regarding the report that 150 persons had been landed at Dover, he said that as the Patria carried on this trip 44 cabin and 78 steerage passengers, and her crew numbered 65 all told, it was evident that 28 of her crew had also landed, leaving 37 men aboard.

This might indicate that those of the crew who were landed had left her as lifeboats' crews.

On the passenger list of the vessel issued by the office here the day before the Patria sailed were the following names:

William Bade,	Mrs. Goldstein and child,
Charles Bramm,	Miss E. Hecker,
Mrs. Ida L. Coldwell,	Mrs. H. F. Holahan,
Master Lee J. Coldwell,	Anders Hoy,
Mrs. Bertha Doelin,	Miss Clara Igelstrom,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Duplace,	Mrs. Anna Ivers,
Miss M. Fehl,	Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacobson,
Mrs. Fischer,	Miss E. Jacobson,
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Feyler,	Mrs. Amalia Kamma,
Miss Helene Feyler,	Miss Elise Kuechel,
Master Edison F. Feyler,	T. Cowden Laughlin,
Master Alfred F. Feyler,	Miss Lindgens,
Miss Lina Furkert,	Miss Letty Linch,
The Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Gotwald,	Miss J. Rapin,
Master L. A. Gotwald.	Hans J. Steenholdt,
Miss Goodwin.	Miss Anrie Schwartz,
	Miss Rosie Schwartz,
	Miss Bertha Tochterman,
	H. F. Welmann.

The officers of the Patria, besides Capt. P. Fröhlich, are:

First Officer—H. Brunswig; Second Officer—C. Hajessen; Third Officer—A. Breiche; Fourth Officer—Erdmannsdorfer; Purser—C. Niens; First Engineer—G. Bursing; Second Engineer—J. Schulze; Third Engineer—Koopmann; Fourth Engineer—Th. Gloye; Chief Steward—Mahlsted, and Physician—Dr. Franzen.

Mr. Boas said that the passengers would of course be cared for and forwarded to destination by the company, but that until he had got direct advice, probably to-day, he could not say just what arrangement would be made.

The Patria had a full cargo. Of her 8,881 tons capacity a little less than 4,000 was filled with grain, the rest of her cargo being general merchandise. There were also eleven horses aboard. As to the value of the cargo, he could give no estimate. The vessel's value was about $750,000.

The Patria was one of the additions made in 1894 to the Hamburg-American fleet, and was one of the first of a type of vessel with which many of the lines have since provided themselves, combining a limited number of cabin accommodations, a large steerage, and great cargo space. She was built at Stettin, and is a twin-screw steel vessel, with three decks, subdivided by steel bulkheads, and measures 460 feet in length, 52 feet beam, and 31½ feet depth. Her tonnage is 6,664 gross and 4,249 net. Her engines are of the three-cylinder tripple-expansion type. She crossed the Atlantic generally in twelve days.

TREASURY WILL BUY BONDS.

Secretary Gage Offers to Purchase $25,000,000 Worth of Fours and Fives at Market Rates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury late to-day made the following announcement of his readiness to buy $25,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds of 1904 and 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 at the price at which they were offered on the New York stock market yesterday. Thest figures are net and holders of the fours will receive the accumulated interest since Oct. 1 and holders of the fives will receive interest from Nov. 1. At these prices the bonds would realize to the investor .0224 per cent. for the fives and .0218 for the fours. The circular reads:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary.
Washington, Nov. 15.

The Treasury Department announces its readiness to purchase any part or all of $25,000,000 in Government bonds of the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907 or the 5 per cent. loan of 1904, at the prices below indicated:

The 4 per cent. loans of 1907 will be received and paid for at 112.75 net.

The 5 per cents of 1904 will be received and paid for at 111 net.

Bonds of either class, or mixed offerings of both, may be presented at the Sub-Treasuries in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

The above proposal to hold good until the close of business on Nov. 30, inst., or until the amount of $25,000,000 shall have been secured if prior to that date. L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

THE REV. DR. DEXTER FOUND.

Makes His Appearance at the House of a Friend at Asheville, N. C.—Not Explained How He Came There.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 15.—It is believed that the mystery of the strange disappearance of the Rev. Dr. William Hart Dexter last week is partly cleared up to-night, and will be fully so in a few days at most. Last evening Mrs. Dexter was surprised and pleased to receive a telegram signed Andrew N. Morse and dated Asheville, N. C., stating that he had found Dr. Dexter, an invalid, that his mind was clearing, and he would be home directly. Mr. Morse added that he would write. Mrs. Dexter kept the telegram a secret, resolving not to make it public until she received further particulars.

This evening she received a letter from Mr. Morse in which he stated in brief that Dr. Dexter came to his house with his mind greatly confused. He and the Dexter family are old friends, so there could be no mistake as to the identity of the man. Mr. Morse also stated in the letter that Dr. Dexter told him that he had started a school in Nyack, and that he had some financial trouble. His mind, said Mr. Morse in the letter, was clearing.

The letter does not give the history of Dr. Dexter's going away and does not tell how he reached the point where he was found. Mrs. Dexter has sent for a confidential friend, with whom she will consult before deciding positively upon any plan of action. Nothing is known as to how Dr. Dexter reached North Carolina, but it is believed that the story printed a few days ago of a well-dressed man who attempted to catch a ride on a freight train in Virginia and who resembled the pictures of Dr. Dexter, was the missing clergyman.

Some of Dr. Dexter's friends here to-night still believe he was sandbagged and robbed in New York, and say they think this is what caused his mind to be clouded. They say they think Dr. Dexter recovered from the blow and then wandered off without knowing where he was going, and by stealing rides on cars reached Asheville, where he had friends living. If he had not been robbed, his friends say he would have had money enough to pay his way to the South, as he had nearly $100 with him when he left home.

The finding of Dr. Dexter's Masonic charm in Exeter Street, New York, is still a mystery to his friends here. Dr. Dexter left home on the morning of Nov. 2 and went to New York. He wrote his wife from the Fifth Avenue Hotel that evening telling her that he was going to Springfield, Mass., before he returned home. This is the last she has heard from him until she received the telegram and letter from Mr. Morse of Asheville.

A PATENT OWNERSHIP CONTEST.

Illinois Court Decides for American Steel and Wire Company.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 15.—News from the Appellate Court to the effect that the judgment of the Circuit Court of this county in the suit between the American Steel and Wire Company and the Bates Machine Company of this city had been affirmed awakened great interest in iron and steel circles here.

The original decision found that the American Company had acquired ownership of the patented woven wire fence machines, this claim being contested by the Bates Company, which held that it had a controlling interest.

The Appellate Court decision is of vital importance to the woven wire fence interests, as, directly and indirectly, hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved, but it will probably require a Supreme Court decision to set the issues at rest.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL GROWS.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 15.—A call has been issued for a special meeting of the shareholders of the Dallas Manufacturing Company to authorize an increase of the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. When that has been done the Directors, including S. M. Milliken of New York, who is President of the company, will cause the construction of a building large enough to carry 1,000 looms, 25,000 spindles, and a bleachery.

The Dallas Cotton Mill was built in 1891, and is the largest in the Tennessee Valley. The purpose at the time the original building was planned was to erect another mill for the production of finer goods than are turned out by the present machinery, and sufficient power and water were then provided for the plant now about to be constructed. Financially, the Dallas Mill has been a great success. It was a steady dividend payer during the stringent times of 1894, 1895, and 1896, and has earned enough during the nine years it has been in operation to pay the shareholders 5 per cent. annually and to create a surplus fund, besides, almost sufficient to cover the cost of the proposed addition.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago.

Leave New York every day at 7:55 A. M., 9:55 A. M., ("Pennsylvania Limited,") 1:55 P. M., 5:55, 7:55 P. M. Through Pullman Drawing Room sleeping cars. Dining cars. Stopping at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg. Fast schedule.—Adv.

REV. DR. BABCOCK ACCEPTS.

Resigns His Baltimore Charge to Become Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church Here.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Maltbie Davenport Babcock, pastor of Brown Memorial Church, has decided to accept the call from the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York in succession to Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and to-night handed his resignation to the Board of Trustees of Brown Memorial Immediately after the usual Wednesday night prayer meeting, a meeting of the deacons and Elders of the church was called and assembled in the chapel. As he handed his resignation to the Chairman of the meeting, Dr. Babcock was visibly affected. He said:

"I am forced for your sakes and mine to end the strain of these days, the hardest days through which I have ever lived as a minister. I cannot trust myself to say more than a few words.

"I cannot escape the conviction that it is my duty to give myself to God's work in New York City. There is nothing I can say of what this decision means that you do not know. We must help each other now as we have helped each other in the days that are gone. Please unite, therefore, with me in requesting the Presbytery of Baltimore, at its next meeting, to transfer me to this new field of labor.

"I shall set no date for leaving you, since I wish the pastoral relation to remain undisturbed for the present, while I do all that I can in helping you to find the man whom God has somewhere to carry on His work here."

After the meeting Dr. Babcock said it would probably be six weeks or possibly three months before he could sever his connection with Brown Memorial and assume the more responsible charge in New York City. In the meantime a committee of five was appointed to look about for a successor to Dr. Babcock.

TO ENLARGE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Founder Agrees to Increase His Donation to the Pittsburg Institution by $1,750,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 15.—In half an hour to-day Andrew Carnegie listened to and approved the plans for a library building that will make Pittsburg famous the world over—a building unequalled in any land.

At the close of their interview Mr. Carnegie told W. N. Frew, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, that $1,750,000 was at the disposal of the managers to be used in enlarging the buildings, and to proceed with the work.

The institute is to be made three and one-half times the size of the present building. Under the one roof will be found departments devoted to science, music, art, and literature.

It will be the only institution of the kind in the world, and will be the greatest monument to Mr. Carnegie that he will rear. The larger cities of the globe will have nothing to compare with it.

OPPOSES CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—Andrew Carnegie has written to the Louisville Polytechnic Library Society offering to subscribe $125,000 for the construction of a public library building, to be known as the Carnegie Library on condition that the city gives at least $10,000 a year to maintain it, and that the Polytechnic Society gives its 50,000 volumes, its art treasures, and a site. Legislative enactment will be necessary for Louisville to devote funds for that purpose, and the effort to amend the charter will be opposed. The opposition comes from an unusual source.

The Post says to-day: "In the judgment of The Evening Post Louisville does not want a Carnegie library as a free gift. Louisville is not a pauper city, and must not accept gifts from Princes not of her own people. It was bad enough to attempt to build here a library by licensed gambling; it would not be right to erect on those gambling foundations a structure that would be a monument to beggary. Louisville is able and willing to maintain a library, but it will not build a monument to Mr. Carnegie, nor will it tax itself for any private corporation."

Carnegie Offers Tucson $25,000.

TUCSON, Arizona, Nov. 15.—Andrew Carnegie in a letter to M. W. Pittock, a newspaper writer of Arizona, offers the City of Tucson the sum of $25,000 to pay for a public library building, provided the city furnishes a site and agrees to maintain the institution at an annual cost of $2,000.

$11,400,000 FOR UNIVERSITY.

Reported that Stanford Will at Once Get Proceeds of the Recent Sale of Southern Pacific Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 15.—The Call says it is understood that the money, amounting to $11,400,000, obtained by Mrs. Jane Stanford for her 285,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock, which she sold to the Huntington-Speyer syndicate, will at once be made available for the use of the Stanford University.

The Call further says its information is to the effect that the sale of the Stanford stock was made in the furtherance of Huntington's alleged scheme for a transcontinental line to be operated under his immediate management.

LARGE GIFT TO A COLLEGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—David Sinton, the richest man in Cincinnati, gave a $100,000 endowment to the University of Cincinnati to-day. The university board met in special session at 11 o'clock and accepted the gift. There were no conditions except that the money was to be used in the academic department of the institution.

President Ayres, in speaking of the gift, said he hoped others would follow Mr. Sinton's good example. He said he believed there were others ready to endow the university and that perhaps Mr. Sinton may repeat his generous act. In the general talk that followed, it was suggested that a chair of political economy be established at the university bearing Mr. Sinton's name.

Two checks for $50,000 each were received from Mr. Sinton, and President Kuhn was empowered to sign for and accept them in behalf of the university board.

Within the last two years the University of Cincinnati has been the recipient of several large gifts. Briggs Cunningham, the banker, gave $50,000 for the south wing, known as Cunningham Hall, now almost complete. Asa Van Wormer gave stocks amounting to about $60,000 for the building of the Van Wormer Library. William A. Procter gave the magnificent Clarke library, including many rare books. Less recent was the gift of Henry Hanna, $50,000, with which the north wing, known as Hanna Hall, was built.

PROCTOR DISOWNS DEWEY BOOM

Vermont Senator Says the Admiral Will Not Enter Politics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Senator Proctor of Vermont to-night in an interview with a Post reporter, said:

"It is not true that I am trying to start a Dewey boom for the Presidency. It was generally understood that before Dewey left Manila he was averse to being drawn into politics, and I am in a position to know that since his arrival in this country his antagonism has been confirmed."

"Then you think there is no possibility of the nomination of Admiral Dewey next year?"

"There is absolutely none," was the reply. "He is out of it and I am not trying to run him as a candidate."

Golden Rod, Muenchener, Bottled at the brewery. $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Manhattan Office, Hotel Metropole. Telephone 2,902 38th St.—Adv.

WAR IN SCHOOL BOARD

Upholds Right to Increase Salaries Against City Officials.

TALK OF CROCODILE TEARS

Sharp Attack on the Controller—Modus Vivendi Under Which Teachers Will Get Smaller Pay.

The withheld salaries of the public school teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx led yesterday to one of the liveliest meetings which the School Board for these boroughs has held in a long time. The only absent members were Commissioners Farrell, Harrison, Moriarty, and A. Stern.

After the transaction of a lot of routine business and the acceptance of a collection of shells, corals, and minerals from Mrs. Anna M. Steers, the widow of former School Commissioner Edward P. Steers, a brief communication from Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey, dated Nov. 14, was read. It stated that the School Board's pay rolls for October were returned, that they might be made up in accordance with the agreement reached at the conference on Tuesday last between President Little of the Board of Education, School Commissioner Henry W. Maxwell, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education; Corporation Counsel Whalen, Controller Coler, Deputy Controller Levey, and Auditor Cook of the Board of Education.

"It is only proper to state," said President Little, "that your President feels that this School Board's action in fixing the May schedule equalizing salaries was legal as they understood the law and as they understood the departments understood the law."

He then caused to be read correspondence which showed that on May 22 last, in order that there should be no misunderstanding in regard to the schedule adopted by the School Board on May 17 and which was to go into effect on June 1, he wrote to Controller Coler calling his attention to the increase of salaries by the board and asking his opinion about the matter. On May 31 Controller Coler replied to the effect that he agreed with Mr. Little that it was advisable to defer issuing revenue bonds for the Ahearn law's mandatory provisions until the amount needed could be ascertained, but that the matter should not be delayed beyond Sept. 15.

President Little said that early in November he called upon the Controller, but could not reach an agreement, and they, therefore, decided to seek the Corporation Counsel's opinion. This opinion was rendered on Nov. 8, declaring that the board was not justified under the circumstances in fixing the schedule of salaries in May last.

BOARD AND CORPORATION COUNSEL.

"We all know," continued President Little, "that the Corporation Counsel is our legal adviser. If we as a board want to contest his opinion we would have to ask him to appear in court for us. It is not right for us to expect that he should ask the Court to reverse his own opinion. It happens, however, that the teachers in Brooklyn as well as the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx do not believe the Corporation Counsel has given a proper interpretation of the law. Suit is likely to be brought in Brooklyn in a few days to test this question. It may take months to decide it. Yesterday I spent some hours with the Controller and Corporation Counsel trying to reach some arrangement that would temporarily relieve the teachers while not depriving them of any of their rights. The conclusion we finally reached was to make up the October payrolls on the schedule in force previous to May 17 last. I have prepared a statement for the Acting Secretary of the board which I believe sets forth the facts as agreed upon at the conference. I have called up the Controller by telephone, and he has informed me that I have stated the facts as he understands them."

By President Little's order Acting Secretary Bussey then read the following presentation of the situation of affairs:

"The Controller, having refused to pay the teachers' salaries for the month of October, as rendered by this board, on account of the decision of the Corporation Counsel of Nov. 8, 1899, I beg to inform you that I have made the following arrangement with the Controller in order that the teachers may receive a portion of the money due them on account.

"First, we are at once to prepare new pay rolls for October on the basis of May last, and these will be paid on account, it being understood that the receipt the teachers will be required to sign will be in such form that they will waive no legal rights that they may have regarding the present salaries.

"Second, we are at once to prepare a special salary schedule for the remainder of the present year upon the following basis:

"Every mandatory salary provided for in the Ahearn bill must first be provided for. We must then deduct from every teacher's salary for the months of June, July, August, and September any and every excess paid beyond the salary schedule of the board that was in force on the day the Ahearn bill went into effect. This will also include any excess that has been paid to teachers entitled to the minimum mandatory salaries provided by the Ahearn law. The teachers other than these receiving the Ahearn mandatory salaries can be paid only such amounts for the balance of the year, namely, October, November, and December, as the money remaining to the credit of the School Board of this borough will permit, but not less than they were receiving when the Ahearn bill went into effect.

BONDS TO SUPPLY DEFICIT.

"Third, upon making the calculations necessary to carry out the above, should it develop that there is not sufficient money to pay in full the salary schedule in force on the day the Ahearn bill went into effect, and also to pay the minimum mandatory salaries demanded by that bill, we will then receive from revenue bonds sufficient to make up any deficiency required for the rolls made upon the specific basis herein stated.

"Fourth—It may be proper for me to say to you in order that you may assure all teachers that the question of the proper interpretation of the Ahearn law is to be carried immediately to court by the teachers of the Borough of Brooklyn, and the questions involved there are so similar to the questions involved here that it is believed by the Corporation Counsel that the decision of the court in one case will settle it for all, and should the court decide that the various boroughs have the right under Section 1,091 of the charter as amended by the Ahearn law to adopt salary schedules, and therefore this board had the right to adopt the schedule which has been in operation for the past few months. All balances that may be due them under the schedule will be paid. Should, however, the court sustain the Corporation Counsel's opinion, there would as a matter of fact be nothing more due the teachers.

"Please let the teachers understand that there is no hostility toward them in any of the city departments, and both the Corporation Counsel and the Controller regret that their judgment of the law necessitates this action on their part."

"That," said President Little, "is the situation as it exists to-day."

"I have the utmost respect for the opinion of the Corporation Counsel," said Commissioner O'Brien, "but, after all, it is only an opinion. We believe that our action was right, and don't believe that, feeling as we do and actuated as we are by the best of motives, we should retreat one step from the position we have taken. There are men well versed in the law who believe that opinion will be reversed. There are men in this board, whose legal opinion I hold as high as that of the Corporation Counsel, who entertain that belief—men who, individually or collectively, are as clean-handed and honest as the members of any of the Boards of Education I have served in for twelve years.

O'BRIEN RESENTS LAMPOONING.

"While many members don't care whether in the true discharge of their duties they receive praise or not, yet I as an individual resent being lampooned when I perform my duties just as conscientiously as I know how. I do not resent any just criticism or comment, for I don't claim infallibility, but I shall never allow any official to lampoon this board and accuse it of acts which it has not done. I owe it to myself, I owe it to my boys and my family, I owe it to what I esteem higher, my own honor and integrity, to resent it. I therefore submit the following resolutions, which until typewritten I consulted no one about, and I do so not to criticise any other official, but to place us on record as believing that we were legally justified in adopting the May schedule."

The resolutions were then read. They state that the Ahearn law delegated to each school board the power to adopt by-laws, fixing the salaries of the Borough and Associate Superintendents, of Principals, branch Principals, and all members of the teaching and supervising staff; and that the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, by virtue of such power specifically vested in it, adopted the May schedule in strict conformity with each and every provision mentioned in said law. The conclusion is as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that having compiled strictly and literally with the provisions of said Ahearn law in making up the schedule of salaries adopted May 17, it has not exceeded the power conferred upon it by law and that the pay rolls which were returned by the Controller for revision be returned to him without change."

"Now, Mr. Chairman," said Commissioner O'Brien, "what I want to know is, does your arrangement put us back to where we were before we issued that schedule?"

"There were no arrangements outside of what are stated in that letter," said President Little.

"I believe," said Commissioner O'Brien, "that the teachers will stand up and sustain us. This board must not recede from its position. We are not ignoring the law. We are not getting the law, but an opinion. Let us show them that we are not to be noodles here, incurring debts with no semblance of authority. The pay rolls under this schedule went down to the Controller for four months and he paid them each month without protest. Now he questions the legality of our act. That is neither fair nor just, and I for one will not tamely submit to his misrepresentations. If he had taken that position in the beginning it would have been different, but when he allowed those pay rolls, if a wrong was done he was a participant in it and more to blame than this board, for it was his duty to find out whether our act was legal or illegal."

"I agree," said President Little, "with what Commissioner O'Brien has said, but there are 5,000 teachers without any money. They waive no rights by taking this step."

QUESTIONS CONTROLLER'S RIGHT.

"If we have enough money on hand to pay the October pay rolls," said Commissioner Eustis, "what right has the Controller to refuse to pay the salaries? Still, as a matter of policy, perhaps it is best to adopt this compromise. It may prevent suffering to the teachers."

"The Corporation Counsel has assured me," said President Little, "that if the Brooklyn teachers will their suit he will pay our teachers at once."

Commissioner Burlingham moved to adjourn until Friday, so that the Auditor of the board could prepare a statement of the exact amount of funds at the disposal of the board. President Little said that Acting Secretary Bussey could give the figures in an adjournment of fifteen minutes was taken. This was done. Commissioner Kittel, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who had accompanied Mr. Bussey in a visit to Auditor Cook, then reported that the board had $347,000 to pay all salaries exclusive of Ahearn increases. These salaries would require $342,000, so $5,000 would be left after all salaries were paid. Commissioner Van Hoesen then offered the following amendment, which was accepted by Commissioner O'Brien:

Whereas, The Controller has paid the salaries of teachers for the months of June, July, August, and September as fixed by the action of the board on July 17 last without suggesting that there was any illegality in the amounts of such salaries, or any irregularity or invalidity in the action of this board, and, therefore,

Resolved, That this board, while willing that the question of the construction of the so-called Ahearn law shall be submitted to the courts for decision, and that, pending such decision a modus vivendi be arranged by which only the salaries at the rate existing prior to May 17, 1899, shall be paid, yet insists that the salary schedule of May 17, 1899, is, in its opinion, strictly legal, and that the salaries thereby prescribed ought to be paid unless the courts otherwise decide.

Commissioner Maxwell of the Brooklyn Board, having been granted the privilege of the floor, said that Brooklyn was better off than Manhattan, as it had not yet paid its teachers under the new salary schedule, whereas Manhattan had, and would now have to get back the four months' pay it had given them.

"I do not believe we should be dragooned by the Controller or any one else," said Commissioner Burlingham. "Yet concluding words of the President are a piece of the bitterest satire. No doubt he expresses their feelings as they expressed them, but the tears they shed were crocodile tears."

DEFENDS CITY OFFICIALS.

Commissioner Davis took exception to Commissioner Burlingham's criticism, declaring that the Board of Estimate, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel had without doubt acted conscientiously.

"I, for one," he said, "do not subscribe to such an attack. It is in bad taste. If the courts decide against us, we will be placed in a ridiculous position. It is certain serious results may follow. We all know that if our expenditures exceed the appropriation we are guilty of a misdemeanor. If we continue in the act after the Corporation Counsel's opinion, it makes it all the more contumacious. We are also personally liable for the excess. I'm not afraid, but that's the legal status of the matter."

Commissioner O'Brien said he had made no unjust criticism of any one, nor had he done anything illegal. He took exception to Commissioner Davis's remarks and said the cap, if it was meant for him, did not fit. Commissioner Davis said he referred to Commissioner Burlingham's talk about crocodile tears. Commissioner Burlingham said that he had nothing to retract. He referred to the hardship entailed upon twenty-five teachers retired under the pay schedule. This concession would affect them greatly. Some had served for more than forty years.

Commissioner Livingston said he seconded the position of Messrs. O'Brien and Burlingham. After further discussion Commissioner O'Brien's resolutions, as amended by Commissioner Van Hoesen, were unanimously adopted. The teachers of these two boroughs, therefore, may receive their salaries for October under the old rate by signing for them, but the certificate they will be asked to sign distinctly states that they do not waive any of their rights.

Commissioner Davis spoke in praise of Mr. Henry W. Taft, whose resignation was read, and purposed introducing a resolution expressing regret at his retirement, but Commissioner Van Hoesen said it would establish a bad precedent, and the matter was dropped. Commissioner Burlingham saying as Mr. Taft's friend that if he had any say in the matter he would wish it so. The board then adjourned.

NUNS RENOUNCE THEIR VOWS.

Two Sisters in Chicago Leave the Convent Not to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Sister Angela and Sister Kandyda, nuns in the Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, have renounced their vows and have left the order's house, in St. Adelbert's Parish. The former had been in the convent nineteen years, ten of which she was Sister Superior. She belongs to a noble family of Poland. Sister Kandyda took the veil eleven years ago.

Sister Angela left the convent several weeks ago, and is now living under her real name—Mary Czapski. She declares that she left the convent because of new rules introduced in 1895 by orders from the Vatican. What prompted Sister Kandyda to desert is not known, as she told nobody of her determination, and left no address.

The method of leaving the convent adopted by both of the Sisters was the same. They went away dressed as Sisters without stating their

in every direction, the flash of the rifles lighting up the entire position. A hail of bullets rattled on the roofs of the houses of the town. Upon completing a circuit of the Boer front and the line of trenches, the British withdrew in independent lines of retreat, covered by the flank fire of the Cape police. The Boers continued to volley at intervals during the night. The Boer loss is estimated at 100 killed and wounded. The Boer commander informed an officer in charge of a flag of truce that he estimated the attacking squadron at 1,000, and he added that he was not aware that the British force at Mareking was so large.

"The Boers were observed from Mafeking burying their dead all day long."

CLOSING IN ON LADYSMITH.

Indications Are that Gen. White's Position Has Been Assaulted After a Furious Bombardment.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Advices from Cape Town, bearing date of Nov. 10, say a dispatch received there from Pretoria, under date of Thursday Nov. 9, claims the reports received there from Ladysmith announce that heavy cannonading started at daybreak, and that some of the Boer forces were within 1,500 yards of the British when the cannonading ceased and rifle fire commenced.

The Pretoria dispatch also announced that all was quiet at Mafeking and Kimberley.

If the news contained in this dispatch is correct, and there is every reason to believe it is, as the Boer dispatches have almost invariably hitherto rendered fairly accurate accounts, it is claimed here that it implies that a general assault on Ladysmith was pending when Gen. Joubert's report was sent off. Attention was called to the fact that the date, Nov. 9, is assumed to be the date of Gen. White's last pigeon-post message announcing a renewal of the bombardment, since which nothing has been received except rumors from Estcourt, that the bombardment was suspended Nov. 10.

It is claimed that if the Boers got their forces within 1,500 yards of the British position it shows they fully realized the necessity of utilizing the brief interval before the arrival of the British reinforcements to make a determined attempt to storm Gen. White's position.

To successfully advance so close to Ladysmith, it is pointed out, the Boers must have made most active intrenching, and the nearness of the besieging lines, it is added, indicates their readiness for the assault, which there has been a disposition, in military circles, to believe the Boers were not willing to undertake. It must, however, have been patent to Gen. Joubert that Ladysmith would not fall to the fire of his artillery, and, therefore, he had no choice but to assault the place or retire to the passes of the Drakensburg in the hope of involving the pursuing British in the intricate fastnesses of the mountains.

The cessation of the cannonade mentioned in the dispatch, and the opening of musketry fire, implies, it is claimed, that the Boers were obliged to stop their artillery for fear of hitting their own men, and that nothing further has been heard from this movement is regarded here as an indication either that the threatened assault was postponed, or that the result was indecisive, otherwise, it is claimed, something further would have leaked out before now.

A Paris paper this morning gleefully announces the fall and capture of Ladysmith, but reports from this source no longer cause a ripple of excitement. Nevertheless, there will be considerable anxiety here until the War Office or some independent version of the latest developments at Ladysmith is known.

A private message from Mafeking reports that all was well there Monday, Nov. 6. The details of the fighting at Mafeking, received by way of Cape Town and Magaltpye, relate to the engagement of Oct. 25, already reported. The story, however, is pleasant reading to the British, as it shows the garrison was cheerful, well provisioned, and confident.

The possible revolt of Basuto Chief Joel, who, it has been announced, may join the Boers, is attributed to tribal jeousy. There has been a long feud between the half-brothers, Jonathan and Joel, the latter refusing to recognize his brother's nomination as chief. Joel, therefore, took an anti-British side against Jonathan in 1880, and committed most hideous atrocities. If he joins the Boers, it is prophesied, Chiefs Lerothodi, Masupha, and others are liable to make short work of the recalcitrants.

Belated dispatches from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 7, tell of a languid bombardment and of a native rumor that the Basutos are on the warpath, which is supposed, according to one correspondent, to have had the effect of inducing some of the Orange Free State troops to abandon the siege and to return to their own territory, and also to be accountable for the slackness up to that time of the attempts on the Ladysmith defences. Another correspondent says it is reported that in the attack on the Free State forces at Dewdrop the Boers had 300 in killed and wounded.

If the reports that the Free State burghers are tired of the affair and are going home should prove true, the fact would be most important, as their retirement would probably compel Gen. Joubert to withdraw northward. The statement that the Boers are intrenched so closely to Ladysmith is held in some quarters to indicate that they are running short of ammunition for guns.

All Gen. Buller's arrangements for the advance from Durban, it is rumored, are practically completed, and news of it may be expected in a few days. The War Office has received several dispatches dealing with military details, but it is not likely that these will be published. The whereabouts of Gen. Buller is not publicly known here, but he is believed to be up country somewhere.

Col. Plumer, it is thought, has abandoned the attempt to relieve Mafeking.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ARRIVE.

Since Friday 19,000 Men, Chiefly Infantry, Have Reached South Africa from Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The total reinforcements that have arrived in South Africa since Friday are 19,000 men, chiefly infantry, nearly 13,000 horses and mules, three batteries of field artillery, and a number of quick-firing Maxim guns.

The fact that the Britannic proceeded for East London is taken to mean that Gen. Buller is satisfied that the troops which have already landed or are now on the way to Durban will be sufficient to carry out his plans for the relief of Ladysmith.

It was officially announced this afternoon that the British transport Goorkha, with the First Brigade staff, the Third Battalion of Grenadiers, and a detachment of the Royal Engineers; the transport Manila, with the Second Devonshires, and the transport Nomadic, with the remounts, have arrived at Cape Town.

The transport Britannic, with the Royal Irish Rifles, has sailed from Cape Town for East London. Five troopships are now en route from Cape Town to Durban.

The troopship Hawarden Castle, with the Second Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, has arrived at Durban, bringing the number of reinforcements that have landed there up to 5,227.

The Admiralty has engaged the fast steamers Gaul, Norman, Donne Castle, and Avondale Castle to embark the greater part of the Fifth Division of 10,000 troops at Southampton for the Cape.

AMERICAN MEAT SPOILED.

British Army Officer Says 1,600 Rations Labeled "New York, 1899," Were Unfit for Use.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A letter in The Times, written by an officer on board the transport Nubia, asserting that "1,600 rations of salt carrion, labeled 'New York, 1899,' had to be thrown overboard, as it was full of disease," adding: "They only salt down the very worst portions of very inferior beasts and pigs," has aroused a storm of indignation against the "rascally contractors and incapable Admiralty transport officers who allowed filthy, salted brisket beef to be furnished to the troops."

The War Office has accepted a gift of 10,000 plum puddings for the troops in South Africa. These puddings will aggregate upward of ten tons in weight.

NATIVE CHIEF FIGHTS BOERS.

Latter Repulsed in an Attack Near the Crocodile River.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Buluwayo, dated Nov. 9:

"The Boers attacked the Bechuana Chief Khama at Selika Kop, on our side of Crocodile River, yesterday, and were repulsed. Khama is confident and is working heartily with us. He is supported by 100 men from here. Chief Linchwe, who was at first loyal, is thought to be wavering."

SKIRMISHING NEAR BULAWAYO.

Sharp Encounter Between Boers and Col. Spreckley's Command.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Bulawayo, dated Friday, Nov. 3, says an armored train proceeded south close to Machudi, where a culvert was found damaged. The Basuto police, the dispatch adds, report that a party of Boers have been looting and damaging property.

A Fort Tuli dispatch, under date of Friday, Nov. 3, says: "There is great activity in the Boer camp south of here. A reconnoitring party sent along the line heard heavy firing in the distance. The party returned to Col. Spreckley's camp, on which the enemy was advancing in force. It was shelled at midday, stampeding every horse and mule, but not touching a man. The Boers number 400.

"It appears the Boers surrounded Bych Store, where a small party stubbornly resisted, ultimately retiring to the bush and gaining Fort Tuli. An officer and five troopers are missing from Spreckley's force, which had been out some days reconnoitring the enemy's force and which had several skirmishes on returning to Fort Tuli."

"Do Not Burn the Candle At Both Ends."

Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps overworked and tired people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

LAUDS AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP.

Britain's Under Secretary for War Refers to Its Importance.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, addressing his constituents at Dover this evening, said that next to the affection which the colonies felt for the mother country, he would place the friendship of America.

"This friendship between the American Republic and the British Empire," declared the speaker, "is one of the most dramatic, and may become one of the most momentous and far-reaching, episodes in modern history. It does not, however, imply hostility to any other great power."

VATICAN DENIES PARTIALITY.

Announced the Pope Will Not Take Either Side in South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Cardinal Vaughan's letter to the Pope pointing out the evil effect which attacks upon England appearing in the Vatican organs are having upon British opinion, has already borne fruit.

This evening the Osservatore Romano publishes a paragraph declaring that it is the official organ of the Holy See in announcements of fact only, and that its comments upon the war in South Africa are not inspired by the Vatican. It says that the Holy See will not take the side of either party in the hostilities.

CHICAGO AIDS THE BRITISH.

Cables Liverpool that $5,000 Has Been Raised for War Fund.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—The provision trade, at a meeting here recently, subscribed £2,000 to the Transvaal war fund.

The President cabled the result to business friends in Chicago, who have now replied that $5,000 has been subscribed there, and that more is to follow.

Kimberley Holding Out on Nov. 10.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated at Kimberley, Nov. 10, by way of Cape Town, Nov. 12, reports an exchange of artillery with the Boers that morning, no damage being done to the town. Subsequently an armored train went toward Dronfield, where it was fired upon by the Boers, after which it returned to Kimberley in safety.

Gen. Methuen Leaves Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 10.—Gen. Lord Paul Methuen of the First Division, accompanied by his staff, went north this evening by train.

Cable to Lorenzo Marquez Repaired.

The Commercial Cable Company last evening issued the following notice: "We are advised that the cable between Mozambique and Lorenzo Marquez has been repaired."

WAR AFFECTS PRICE OF DIAMONDS.

Rough Stones Marked Up Twice in Eight Days—A Heavy Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Consul Hill reports from Amsterdam that "the diamond trade shows the effect of the war in its inactivity. Prices of rough diamonds, which for some time have been noted as rising at intervals of two months, have been marked up twice within the last eight days. The rise must restrict sales, since manufacturers will find it difficult to buy at the advanced prices.

"The main reason for the great scarcity and high prices is the unusual demand from the United States and Continental buyers. The whole output of the De Beers mines is sold in March of each year. This year the syndicate had to consent to an advance of 35 per cent. There is great difficulty in obtaining supplies, scarcely any parcels of less value than £5,000, or $25,000, being sold."

AMERICANS ON TRANSPORTS.

Men Ill Treated by the Companies—Profits of One Steamer $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—A number of Americans here secured employment on the British transports which have sailed from this port with mules for South Africa. These men were employed by the steamship agents, and not by the officers of the British Government stationed here.

On each occasion, except one, the ship people have taken advantage of the enthusiasm of the men and employed them at the rate of $14 for the voyage with return passage. These men were without other means, and consequently became stranded on their arrival at Cape Town or Durban, as there is no work to be had there and little or no chance of enlistment in any of the regiments.

Speaking of the matter, Major Scobell, who is in command of the British officers stationed here, said: "It is highly probable that either the English or American Government will have to render aid to these men, for they will be helpless there and must suffer for the bare necessaries of life if outside succor does not reach them. As matters now stand, collections are being taken up to aid the hundreds of distressed refugees who have come into Cape Town and Durban."

Major Scobell has reported to London on the treatment the steamship people have given the men they employed as mule tenders.

It is estimated that the owners of the Manchester City, which sails in a day or two with 2,000 mules, will make a clear profit of $150,000 out of the British Government for the single trip.

BIG TAX LEVIED ON BANANAS.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 15.—The steamship Managua from Guatemalan ports arrived last night with half a cargo of bananas. She reports that since the Guatemalan Government put on the export duty of 10 cents a stem on bananas, planters have stopped cutting, and cargoes of the fruit are not obtainable. The steamship Oteri came in this morning reporting storms in Spanish Honduras so severe as to wash out bridges on the Honduras Railroad and prevent handling of fruit by rail. The Oteri therefore brought no bananas.

The Captain of the Managua says that the ten-cent tax on bananas is for revenue purposes to defray the expenses of the recent anti-revolutionary operations; than 10 cents a stem amounts to 25 per cent. of what planters get for bananas, and is about all the profit there is from raising the fruit. The tax was imposed Nov. 1. A committee of planters has gone to see the President of Guatemala to try to get the tax removed.

Transport McClellan Here.

The United States transport McClellan, Capt. Nye, from San Juan and Santiago, with passengers to the United States Quartermaster's Department, arrived at the Bar at 10:30 o'clock last night.

DEWEY SCULPTORS GUESTS

Dinner at the Reform Club to the Creators of the Arch.

NEW YORKERS AS ART LOVERS

J. Q. A. Ward Says They Are Not Entirely Given Up to Business—Money for the Permanent Structure.

Members of the Dewey Arch Committee of the National Sculpture Society received a hearty acknowledgment of the value of their public services in offering their time and labor without compensation for the erection of the mighty triumphal structure when they were entertained at a banquet given in their honor by the Reform Club last night. The feast was spread on three large tables in the banquet hall in the basement of the handsome clubhouse.

Wallace MacFarlane, President of the club, presided, and at his right hand was J. Q. A. Ward, President of the Sculpture Society. Others at the guests' table were Col. William Conant Church, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Arch; Charles R. Lamb, John De Witt Warner, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Karl Bitter, and Simon Sterne. There were in all about eighty present, who did full justice to the elaborate menu served.

In introducing Mr. Ward, President MacFarlane described the gradual rousing of public interest in the celebration as the sculptor's plans matured until every other detail seemed forgotten and every one's eyes were bent upon Madison Square. Within a few years, he said, a spirit had risen in the city which he believed would be reflected in the public buildings of the future, and predicted that the time would come when the public would as quickly resent a disregard for the beautiful in such structures as heretofore it would have resented a disregard of the practical purposes for which they were erected.

"We had the wealth to make our city beautiful before we took in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond," he said, "and we'll have it again after we get them satisfied."

Mr. Ward began to speak as the laughter which greeted this sally subsided. "Usually," he said, "when one is in the presence of the Reform Club he feels like girding about him his strongest armor and swashing away at the shortcomings of the day, but as one of the workers on the arch I feel so soothed and lulled by the influence of the evening that I can see nothing to strike at. It seems as if everything—sewers and art—had been reformed already, and there is nothing left to us but a dreamy and sensuous decadence.

"The artists appreciate very highly the honors which you have conferred upon them this evening, and they feel exceedingly grateful to you for the manner in which their contribution to the Dewey reception has been received both by your club and by the public generally. It has confirmed them in their belief that the citizens of New York are not so busy, not so hustling, in their pursuits, but that they still stop to appreciate and enjoy a work of art when it is intelligently put before them."

Mr. Ward said the sculptors undertook the work in a "spirit of patriotic fun," and worked as freely as they would in making their own charcoal sketches on their walls, but they worked as citizens who rejoice in the strength and glory of their country. Mr. Lamb, who followed, said that as the work developed it seemed as if even the personality of Dewey, endeared as he was to all, was not sufficient to build up a comprehensive and absolutely logical sculptural proposition, and in the arch as it stands the history of the navy from Paul Jones to Farragut can be read.

Mr. Bitter paid a tribute to Admiral Dewey, and then Mr. Ruckstuhl, Secretary and Treasurer of the Sculptors' Committee, told a detailed story of the building of the arch from the inception of the idea, through the labor troubles which at one time threatened the work, to the day before the reception, when, as he put it, "the scaffolding was taken down and the Street Cleaning Department washed the débris and the sculptors out of the square with a hose."

Mr. Warner expressed the belief that the permanent arch should be erected on its present site in the centre of the city, as was the Roman Forum, which was a depository of everything the Romans loved, but that Madison Square, he thought, could safely be left to the judgment of the people. Col. Church reported that subscriptions to the permanent arch already amounted to about $75,000, and the committee had only begun work on Nov. 1. He said that since he had been at the table he had received pledges of about $7,000.

E. Ellery Anderson said that the suggestion by Mr. Lamb that such plethoric condition of the City Treasury might tempt the politicians to spend some of it in works of art to beautify the city, caused visions of Mr. Croker and his followers done in marble and standing along the Mall to rise before his eyes. He defined the truly artistic as "that which gives the greatest pleasure to the greatest number for the longest time." James B. Townsend was the last speaker, and when he had concluded the banquet broke up with a toast drunk standing to the guests of the evening.

JOHN SABINE SMITH MARRIED.

His Wedding to Miss Alice Clara Sawyer Celebrated at Burlington, Vt., Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 15.—John Sabine Smith, the well-known New York lawyer and politician, and Miss Alice Clara Sawyer of Randolph were married at 1 o'clock this afternoon in Grace Episcopal Church at Randolph by the Rev. Dr. Homer White.

The decorations of the church were of an elaborate nature, pink and white chrysanthemums being used in abundance, adorning the chancel and the nave. The ushers were Henry Melville Sawyer of Boston, Alfred E. Tommen of New York, and Lawrence Brainerd of St. Albans.

Miss Sawyer, gowned in rich white silk, cut en traine, and trimmed with chiffon and white applique, was attended by three bridesmaids, gowned in white silk mull over delicate colored silk. The maid of honor, Miss Louise Brainerd, daughter of Herbert Brainerd of St. Albans, in blue, and Miss Alice Whitney Alvord of Easthampton, Mass., in pink. Miss Sawyer was given away by her brother, George Edward Sawyer of New York City. Henry Bissell of New York City was the best man. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a diamond crescent.

A reception at the Maplewood followed, when Mr. and Mrs. Smith, assisted by the bridal party, Mrs. Sawyer, the bride's mother; Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Murphy of New York, the latter Mr. Smith's sister, and Mrs. Frank Smith of Stowe, received their friends.

The bride is descended from one of Randolph's oldest families on her mother's side, being a great-granddaughter of the late Gen. Martin Flint, an officer of the war of 1812, Judge, legislator, and for many years Vermont's Adjutant General. On her father's side Mrs. Smith is a niece of the late Gen. Alonzo Jackman, LL. D., President of Norwich University.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on the 5 o'clock train for a wedding journey, after which they will be at home at The Broadway, 1,425 Broadway, New York.

Among the prominent guests present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Quigg, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. French, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. O. Sherwood, and Mr. William E. Curtis of New York City.

WANT A "GREATER CHICAGO."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Active steps toward the creation of a "Greater Chicago" were taken to-day when a committee of 150 of the most prominent business men in the city was appointed to carry on an educational campaign looking to the consolidation of the City and County Governments. The plan, if adopted, would increase Chicago's 184 square miles of territory to more than 400, and add many thousands to the population, as well as include hundreds of acres of farms, frogponds, cabbage patches, and swamps in outlying districts.

The committee numbers such men as Marshall Field, J. Ogden Armour, J. V. Farwell, Lambert Tree, and the Presidents of all the great clubs of the city. It will meet Dec. 1 to begin active work.

It is proposed to conduct a campaign during the Winter months to crystallize public sentiment in favor of the Greater Chicago movement. Meetings will be held in every part of the city and county, and large quantities of literature will be distributed. Committees will be sent to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities to select the best features of the consolidated form of government.

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Announcement

Owing to the unusual number of orders for jewelry and silverware, Tiffany & Co. advise their patrons desiring special products for the holidays, that to avoid disappointment, it is absolutely necessary to place their orders without delay.

Tiffany & Co.,

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

SENATOR HAYWARD DYING.

Cannot Survive More Than a Few Days —Believed that Senator Allen Will Fill His Term.

Special to The New York Times.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 15.—To-night Senator-elect M. L. Hayward is dying. The physicians agree that death is inevitable, although the sick man may survive several days. He has sustained a rupture of a lobe of the brain, and as this is the third paralytic stroke in three months, the case is hopeless. The patient is conscious but speaks with an effort.

Judge Hayward was elected at the regular session of the last Legislature, after one of the warmest contests the State has ever known. The deadlock continued for sixty days, the Fusionists standing by the retiring Senator, William V. Allen, on every ballot.

Since Gov. Poynter will be called upon soon to fill the position for a year, or until the next Legislature convenes, there is no doubt he will appoint Allen. In fact, this goes without saying, though some comment is being made as to whether or not Mr. Bryan would not like the appointment. He could undoubtedly have it if he desired, but there is nothing in the reports that he would accept it.

Mr. Bryan is in Texas on a shooting expedition, but he has not been seriously thought of in this connection, and has not even been notified of the serious illness of Senator Hayward. This leaves the Legislature of next Fall to elect two Senators, as Senator Thurston's term expires at that time, and complicates the situation materially in Nebraska. If the Legislature is controlled by the Fusionists, it is taken for granted that Allen and Bryan will represent the State, provided Mr. Bryan is not elected President.

If the Republicans should control, John L. Webster of Omaha will undoubtedly have one of the appointments, especially if Thurston does not desire renomination, as he has positively said. If the contest should be between Thurston and Webster, it will be a close fight. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn would very likely have the other position.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Anti-Quigg Committee Members May Make Trouble To-night.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will meet at county headquarters this afternoon, and a meeting of the County Committee will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night. At the meeting of the Executive Committee a report will be received from a special committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a uniform set of rules governing the Assembly District Committees selected at the recent primary elections.

A matter which may cause trouble to-night is the intention of some of the anti-Quigg members to take from the table a resolution offered at the last meeting vesting in the Assembly District Committees the power to name the election officers. At present this power is practically in the hands of the President of the committee. There is a general disposition to deprive the President of this power, and if the motion is made it will, it was said last night, be adopted. The resolution reproaching Mr. Quigg for the defeat of his fusion ticket will also be introduced. Mr. Quigg was in Washington yesterday, and was not expected home until to-night.

CONFERENCE ON TAX LAWS.

Joint Committee Finds that Many Changes Are Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Joint Committee of the Legislature on Taxation has been in session in this city for several days past. The members have carefully looked into the taxation of corporations, and, in speaking of the matter to-day, Senator Stranahan said that the commitee had divided up the work into sub-committees, and would submit to the next Legislature very important amendments to the taxation laws.

In the investigation the committeemen found that there were $200,000,000 raised annually for local taxation, with but $12,000,000 for State purposes. It had been suggested that direct State taxation be abolished and also taxation of corporations for local purposes, leaving the State to tax corporations for its maintenance alone.

It was found that schools alone derive $28,000,000 from corporations, and it was obvious that this plan could not be carried out in this State. The greatest burdens are carried by localities, but the localities themselves are responsible for them. The laws need amendment in this regard to protect the over taxation of localities.

FOOTBALL NEEDFUL AS STUDY.

Prof. Wilson of Princeton Tells the Nineteenth Century Club.

Addresses upon that much discussed topic, "The Relation of the University to Business Affairs," were delivered by Prof. Wilson of Princeton University and Dr. Charles H. Levermore, President of Adelphi College, before a large audience of members of the Nineteenth Century Club, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Many women were present.

The members and their friends were received by Mrs. Robert Abbe and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, Vice Presidents of the club. John A. Taylor, the club's President, was Chairman of the meeting.

Prof. Wilson was the first speaker. He took issue with those who opine that the true function of a university should be to prepare men for the "strenuous life" that lies ahead of them. This he thought was the task of the technical and professional schools. The duty of the university was not the direction, but the illumination of affairs. Its business was to seek the detachment, the aloofness of thought, on the principle that to judge of the proportions of a thing one must hold it at arm's length; also to supply the Nation with seasoned convictions, inasmuch as no race was a race of achievement that was not a race of practically established convictions.

Incidentally Prof. Wilson lauded the virtues of football. The time had gone by, he said, when people imagined that everybody who went to a university was studious. If a young man were filled with the spirit of mischief and endowed with a superabundance of physical energy that was bound to find an outlet, he knew of no better school in which he could be disciplined and taught to control his temper than the football field. He has seen as many men chastened by football as by sorrow.

Dr. Levermore viewed the relations between the university and business life in a different light. The man of affairs needs a university training, he observed, but had a right to demand that the university curriculum be expanded, as in Germany, to fit him for a business career.

Asks Funds for Charitable Work.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued its annual appeal for funds. The association asks for $60,000. During the fiscal year which closed Sept. 30 last, it had over 8,000 applications for relief. Six thousand families with homes were aided. Checks may be made payable to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The association also appeals for cast-off wearing apparel for men, women, and children.

CANVASS OF THE VOTE.

Dispute Between Municipal Assembly Board and Bureau of Elections—Many Inaccuracies Noted.

The canvass of the vote cast at the election on Nov. 7 began yesterday. A serious hitch occurred at the outset because Superintendent McCullagh of the State Elections Department had obtained the duplicate returns filed in the office of City Clerk Scully, and refused to give them up. After considerable delay, Councilman Goodwin got into communication with Deputy Superintendent of Elections Van Dusen, and asked that the returns be sent to the City Hall so that the canvassers could have access to them.

"The returns will stay in this office," said Mr. Van Dusen. "You have no right to them."

"Then you refuse to help us out," said Mr. Goodwin.

"If the County Clerk's returns are incomplete from any one district," said Van Dusen, "you can send to this office for the duplicates."

"And remain with our fingers in our mouths until the messenger returns," retorted Mr. Goodwin. "You are a very obliging fellow."

"How do you know that the County Clerk's returns are incomplete?" asked Van Dusen.

"From my experience in past years," said Mr. Goodwin. "They are always incomplete."

"Well, you cannot have these."

"Then you refuse to help us. I am sure we are much obliged."

"You have no right to open these returns," said Van Dusen.

"We have always been doing it."

"Then you have been violating the law."

"And, I suppose, ought to be in jail," said Mr. Goodwin.

Finally the police returns, which are, or should be, exact duplicates of the official returns, were obtained and the count went on without interruption and without making any change in the results as given out at Police Headquarters until the Fifth Assembly District was reached. In this district Henry, Republican candidate for Assembly, had an apparent plurality of 42 over Stumf, Democrat. The Democrats hoped in making the count in this district to prove Stumf's election, but the official figures made Henry's plurality 42, a gain of only one for Stumf.

On motion of Alderman Gledhill, (Dem.,) the returns from each election district in the Assembly district were referred to the Committee on Contested Returns, which will consider rejected ballots and otherwise scrutinize the returns and examine the Inspectors in an endeavor to see if Henry's apparent plurality shall stand. Much carelessness on the part of election officers was noted in all districts, especially in regard to counting ballots for and against the Constitutional amendments. In many cases there were no returns made, and in such cases the Inspectors were ordered to appear before the canvassers and explain their dereliction.

THE COUNT IN KINGS.

Canvassing Board Organized—Rumored Plot to Seat Mr Gray.

The members of the Board of Canvassers of Kings County, composed of the local Councilmen and Aldermen, met in the Brooklyn Borough Hall yesterday and completed their organization. Councilman Charles H. Ebbetts was made Chairman. A resolution was offered by Councilman Doyle, Democrat, that the vote be counted by Senate districts, and that committees of the board be appointed by the Chairman to take charge of the districts. There was some friction between the partisans in the board over a resolution offered by Councilman Leich, providing for the appointment of a tabulator and an assistant tabulator, one of whom should be a Republican. The resolution was finally adopted.

The actual work of canvassing the vote will be begun this morning. The board will meet every morning at 10 o'clock and remain in session until 4 P. M.

There were rumors afloat yesterday that an attempt would be made to count in Mr. Gray, the Democratic candidate for Register. The police are watching the election returns, and four civilians, special agents of James R. Howe, the Republican candidate for Register, are watching the ponce.

MR. CROKER'S TRIP ABROAD.

Tammany Chief to Sail Nov. 28—Not Thought Republicans Will Try to Pass a Constabulary Bill.

Richard Croker has engaged passage on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing from this port on Nov. 28 for Southampton. Mr. Croker said last night that his stay abroad would extend over about seven weeks, so that he will return to this city about the last of January. He will spend the greater part of his time in Wantage, where his horses are. During the remainder of his visit he will be in London.

Mr. Croker declined to discuss politics or threatened police legislation last night, but his lieutenants at the Democratic Club declared they did not believe that the Republican machine would make any serious effort to force a constabulary bill through the Legislature. If this be done, they said, it will give Tammany Hall a campaign argument for next year, which could only have the effect of bringing thousands of independent voters into the Democratic column. However, they did not attach much significance to the statements anent the measure attributed to Senator Platt, and affected to believe that before the time comes the Republican machine will find some other way to punish Tammany Hall without taking away the local control of the police.

A published report of the intention of the city administration to get rid of Chief of Police Devery by encompassing the removal of Police Commissioners Hess and Abell was vigorously denied, as were all reports to the effect that Devery will be retired and Deputy Chief McLaughlin elevated to his place.

J. R. HOWE HAS HIS TROUBLES.

Register-Elect of Kings County Besieged by Applicants for His Surplus Fees.

Register-elect James R. Howe of Kings County is having his troubles these days. In a thoughtless moment Mr. Howe expressed opposition to the fee system in county offices, declaring that he could not conscientiously take such an amount as the office of Register pays its incumbent each year.

Now that Mr. Howe appears to have been elected he is being trailed and hunted and written to by all sorts of people with a great variety of schemes for the disposition of his surplus fees. They hold him up on the street, buttonhole him on the trolley, and camp out on his doorstep, some with orphan asylums to found, some with world startling inventions to put on the market, and others with marvelous schemes for the betterment of mankind to promote.

"I haven't received my certificate of election yet," he protests. "Wait till I get the fees before we talk about disposing of them."

"Ah, but perhaps this opportunity to become the greatest of public benefactors which I offer may not last until then," argue his tormentors individually.

Every mail brings a big batch of letters to Mr. Howe, suggesting ways to rid himself of his fees to the best advantage of all concerned, particularly to that of the writer in each case.

Campaign Cost Mazet $601.

Robert Mazet, the defeated candidate for Assembly in the Nineteenth District, filed his expense account with the County Clerk yesterday. He swears he spent $601 in trying to beat Perez M. Stewart. He gave $500 to the Republican organization of the district, advertising cost him $10, printing $59, postage $24, and distributing letters $8.

Michigan Democrats Indorse Bryan.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—The Democratic State Central Committee, after a meeting to-day, announced its intention of indorsing W. J. Bryan as the next Democratic Presidential candidate. They also declared in favor of a campaign conducted on anti-imperialism and anti-trust lines, at the same time reaffirming their allegiance to the Chicago platform and its free silver plank.

Assistants for the Next Speaker.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 15.—Congressman Henderson, who will be the next Speaker of the House, announces the appointment of Jules C. Richards of Waterloo, Ia., as private secretary to succeed Amos L. Allen, who was Speaker Reed's secretary and who has just been elected to Congress. Also that Asher C. Hinds will continue as Clerk at the Speaker's table and that Leroy Neeley, for some years Congressman Henderson's private secretary, will be the Speaker's clerk.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Dr. H. B. Wilkinson, United States Army; Dr. J. H. Payne, Jr., United States Navy; Carl Gok, Bocas del Toro, R. C.; Dr. John Grant, Scotland; Capt. C. M. Mackenzie, Glasgow; O. R. Thomas, Haiti.

EMPIRE.—A. D. Scothard, Batavia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. G. Batterson, President of the Traveler's Accident Insurance Company, Hartford; Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; James Milne, Australia.

HOFFMAN.—Walter Haddon, London; F. H. Skead, South Africa.

HOLLAND.—Hubert Vos, Honolulu; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; Mrs. George Dickman, London.

GILSEY.—Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

GRAND.—P. S. Rossiter, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—T. A. Benn, London.

PLAZA.—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

SAVOY.—Baron P. Vietinghoff, Vienna.

STURTEVANT.—F. N. Robinson, United States Army.

WALDORF.—George Curtis Treadwell, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, cloaks and carpets; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Henggee, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Horne, Normecutt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. E. Stewart, dry goods and notions; 28 Howard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Lamb, hosiery; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; Hotel Vendome.

Snyder & Franklin, Shamokin, Penn.; D. G. Snyder, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shopbell, Gamble & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; W. C. Shopbell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Loeb, F., Dubois, Penn., dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Zeller & Gable, York, Penn.; C. S. Gable, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Trountstine Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Trountstine, clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Sortter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, cloaks, furs, laces, ribbons, and ladies' and infants' wear; 86 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; I. L. Kemper, laces and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Austin Clothing Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Austin, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

White, K. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets and rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fried, J. R. Macon, Ga., notions; 61 Wooster Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Shepard, dry goods; 102 Grand Street; Holland House.

Beadle, Sherburne & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, ladies' hosiery; Miss Janes, hosiery; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Rivers.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Rivers.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Dodds, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, furs; Miss M. Bass, millinery; Miss F. Sheppard, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Thomas, notions, laces, and ribbons; New Amsterdam Hotel. C. W. Whitmarsh, corsets, ladies, and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; M. L. Carter, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, carpets; Hoffman House.

Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery,

CRUSH AT THE HORSE SHOW

More Like Former Seasons at All of the Sessions.

CHILDREN WELL REPRESENTED

Display of Gowns Dazzling, but the Animals Came in for Their Share of the Attention.

Something like the Horse Show crushes of the past was on hand at Madison Square Garden last night, for nearly all of the boxes and arena seats were occupied. The promenade was crowded, and there was for those who walked back and forth there the best showing of gowns that has been made during the week. With the presence of this crush society in the boxes put on a livelier air of interest, and the general appearance of ennui that had been noticed on previous evenings was missing.

There was, too, a show in the ring that seemed to suit the crowd and arouse livelier enthusiasm than has been evidenced before. They applauded vociferously the performances of the two high-school horses, hissed the decision of the judges, cheered the women who drove in the phaeton class, even though all but one or two of them were professionals—teachers of riding or driving—and got quite enthusiastic over the contest for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup—for which there were twelve competitors—and the jumping contest which wound up the show.

Interest among the "horsy set" centred in the contest for the cup, which it was thought certain would go to A. C. Bostwick's gelding, Lord Chesterfield, a very showy animal, whose owner won the cup last year with Lady Ursula. But the wise ones were just a trifle wrong, as W. L. Elkins, the street-car millionaire of Philadelphia, captured the much-coveted prize with his showy, dark-brown stallion, Red Cloud, winner in a competition on the opening day. But Mr. Bostwick was not far behind with his pet, as he got the reserve ribbon, the contest narrowing down to one between this pair.

When they came down to the trying-out between the pair the Philadelphia horse acted much the better and so got the prize. As the winner is a stallion the decision has established a standard for a typical gig horse, and future exhibitors will know what sort of horse they must show to capture prizes of this type.

Few of the society set remained for the trial of the jumpers, and four-fifths of the boxes were emptied before that was concluded. Then those who came only to see the clothes and, in a few instances, the wearers of them drifted away, and the last contest of the evening wound up with the rail birds and horse lovers in the upper galleries about the only ones in the house. But for the hour or so that it lasted the clothing display was a dazzling one, more brilliant and costly, say those who are expert in such matters, than any ever before seen in the Garden, even on the Duke of Marlborough night.

MANY CHILDREN ON HAND.

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions the show drew a crowd of people at all three sessions. As it was pony day, there was a larger attendance of children than on any day since the opening. They were in pretty groups in the boxes during the morning when the pony classes were being judged, and took far more interest in the displays in the ring than their elders customarily do. Many of the youngsters were critics of the most hyper-critical sort, particularly when the decisions of the judges did not jibe with their conclusions as to which of the animals should have received the ribbons.

A little Miss Cruikshank from Plainfield, N. J., who drove her pony, a white Shetland, hitched to a miniature village cart in the harness class, and rode another pony, Patty, in the class for ponies under saddle, was quite the heroine of the day, even though her entries were passed over when the ribbons were awarded. She wore a bright scarlet costume when she drove, which later proved to be a garment of the divided skirt sort, for the miss rode her pony astride when the animal was shown.

It was the first time that any one wearing a divided skirt has appeared in the ring, and an actress seeking notoriety a few years ago was the only other member of the fair sex who has tried to do that sort of thing. That actress was not allowed to thus obtain the notoriety she sought, but yesterday there was no objection to this miss showing her pony in this sort of garment. She was repeatedly cheered as she rode and drove about the ring, for she handled her horses with skill, and, while her horsemanship was worthy of recognition, the animals she showed were so far below the standards of their class that the judges could not give her an award, seemingly to their regret.

It seemed the proper thing in the afternoon as well as in the morning to pay some attention to the horses and the visitors to the stalls in the basement were more numerous than they have been at any time since the opening of the exhibition. Possibly this was because of the presence of so many children, for the little ones cared much more for the horses than they did for the gowns. So they dragged their parents, as well as their governesses and maids, to that portion of the Garden which has been too much neglected by the general run of visitors. A pretty good lot of critics some of the boys and girls seemed to be for they were quick to tell which class a horse belonged to and to discover the good and bad points of the animals.

THE YOUNGSTERS AS CRITICS.

It was truly comical to hear the little ones talking about the "substance" of hunters and saddlers, and they rarely made a mistake in separating these two classes. "Good hocks," "a trifle weedy," "too long in the barrel," "what splendid quarters!" "Now, isn't he a real good sort?" were some of the expressions of the children as they wandered about the stalls. They kept the grooms in a state of worriment for fear that an injury should come to some of those youngsters who found it hard work to restrain their enthusiasm and at the same time retain the "good form" that is so persistently drilled into the little men and women by their parents and tutors.

There was a lot of work crowded into the morning and afternoon sessions, and the judges could not take so much time for deliberation as they have been in the habit of doing. Altogether sixteen classes were passed on before the assemblage for the evening show. Then there were but four classes to be judged. There was ample time for this, however, for the show has to be drawn out until later than the management really cares to have it, in order that there may be ample time for the society people to have their whirl.

Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, John Carroll, and ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark were early occupants of one of the boxes over the Madison Avenue entrance in the afternoon, for the Tammany chieftain had an entry in the first class that was judged. Mrs. Croker and one of her sons were in another box on the south side of the Garden, also to watch the fate of the Croker entry.

Mr. Croker's candidate was the bay mare Emma Eastin, in the class for horses and runabouts. She did not last long, and was one of the first bunch that was set aside as having no chance in the competition. Mr. Croker said that the judges were perfectly right in sending her out of the ring, because she had a sore mouth and was not in the best of condition. After this class was decided Mr. Croker and the Mayor left their box and strolled about among the promenaders.

There was a competition in which all society was interested later in the afternoon when the class for stallions with three of their get was called. This included the veteran of the ring, Fashion, who was at the first show held here, and who has been in evidence at about all the rest of them, having won here and elsewhere a host of prizes. There is something of a sway in the back of this chunky horse, but he still knows how to make a fine showing when trotted about the ring. His get helped him out mightily in the award, and there was very liberal applause when this old veteran of the show ring got the blue ribbon. Prescott Lawrence was as happy as a boy with a new toy when the decision was made, and the health of the veteran hackney was drunk over and over again by the friends of the happy owner.

BOSTON'S FOUR-IN-HAND PRIZES.

Eight four-in-hands were in the ring shortly after 4 o'clock, but no New York owners, except dealers, made a showing. So Boston walked away with the first two prizes, as they did in a similar class the day before, E. D. Jordan getting the blue ribbon with his team of browns, driven by Richard F. Carman, and Thomas Lawson getting the second honors. Bates had to be content with the third honors once more. His fight with Assistant Secretary Hyde doesn't seem to have added to his popularity.

Col. Kip once more got the blue ribbon for pairs of roadsters, as he has always done when he has shown in the Garden. This time the honors went to Water Maid and Gambrella, and there was a general belief that they deserved it. He showed two other pairs, but these had no part in the awards. The Knox ninety-five-hundred-dollar pair, Wert and B. C., got into the running in this competition by getting fourth honors.

The exhibition of this class brought to the Garden a lot of the trotting horse sharps, and they had many a hot argument about the value of a hundred-dollar whip, a blanket of the same value, a seventy-five-dollar overcoat and other appointments as elements in passing on the value of a road horse. "Give me the auction block and the Speedway instead of the show ring for a test," was the conclusion of the men from Kentucky and Virginia who got in the corners and verbally fought about the value of a Horse Show blue ribbon when a horse is being sold.

George Gould's two little daughters with their mother, attracted much attention among the afternoon visitors. They occupied the Gould seats in the front row of the arena, just back of the O. H. P. Belmont box, at the south side of the Garden.

They were dressed alike in white, with the fashionable short socks that showed their bare and sunburned legs, and wore on their heads immense "picture hats" of black with a bunch of pink flowers at the front of the turned-up brims, the whole topped with masses of immense white ostrich plumes. They seemed to thoroughly enjoy the show in the ring and were just as childishly delighted as other children are when they made their trip down in the basement where the show horses are stalled.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOW.

The afternoon found society seated again in the arena boxes and walking on the promenade. The personages were the same as have been at the show every afternoon and evening. Like cards, they were shuffled and found places in new parts of the Garden. Here and there was a face which one had not seen during the two first days. Among these was Miss Louise Ward McAllister, who sat in Mrs. Stickney's box. Miss McAllister had provided herself with a heavy wrap and wore a long black coat with revers of white ermine. Her toque was lavender trimmed with violets.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Mrs. Duncan Elliott were near the entrance, and both wore long biscuit-colored coats. Mrs. Ladenburg's fitted close to the figure, and was of covert cloth of the shade between biscuit and tan. Her hat was black. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in black. Miss Evelyn Burden wore a coat of black with revers of ermine and a large black hat with a white bird on one side.

Miss Mabel Gerry was very picturesque with a great poke bonnet of Quaker brown, and the crown inside lined with pink roses after the picture of Queen Victoria at her coronation. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence was in black, with a waistcoat of white, embroidered in black. Mrs. T. Suffern Taller also wore black, with a great deal of jet, and a three-cornered black hat. The Misses Fitzgerald were in green and black.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, in her favorite mauve, was again at the show for a little time in the afternoon, and Mrs. Lee Tailer wore her combination of gray and lavender. In fact, the costumes were all unusually sombre, and the only bits of startling color were worn by Mrs. Henry Burnett, Mrs. Frederick Benedict, and Mrs. James Hyde Beekman. Miss Knowlton, Mrs. Thebaud, Miss Coudert, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., were also in the upper boxes. Albert Stevens made his first appearance at the show, but Mrs. Stevens was not with him.

IN THE "ROYAL BOX."

The Tuxedo contingent, which occupied the "royal box," as the one in which Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Mills were wont to sit has been called, was omnipresent in the evening, and every lorgnette was directed to it. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart chaperoned the party, and there were with her Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Potter, and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. Mrs. Anthony Drexel sat near.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott wore one of the most striking costumes of the evening. It was of the palest lemon heavily embroidered in white, with a large hat, with white lilacs and black. Around her neck were quantities of coral and a coral brooch. Mrs. Harriman was in blue, trimmed with guipure, and a smart felt hat, with a straight out flaring brim, with a bunch of white hyacinths against one side. Mrs. George De Forest was in gray, with a large black hat, and a gray father boa.

Mrs. T. Suffern Taller was in light lilac plisse and a yoke of lace. The sleeves of the gown were spangled. She wore a white hat with chinchilla and white and lavender tulle, and a bunch of white lilacs. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart was in black jetted over black silk.

In the lower arena Mrs. William Carter of Philadelphia and Mrs. Widener sat in one of the most prominent boxes. Mrs. Widener was in black with a small black hat. Mrs. Carter wore a white lace bodice spangled with black sequins, and a hat of chenille, with choux of blue velvet and collarette to match.

Mrs. George Gould was on the lower side of the house. She wore gray crepon with a very small square of renaissance lace, through which was shown her throat. Her hat was black, with ostrich plumes. A few boxes below was Mrs. Howard Gould. Her gown was one of the most conspicuous at the show. It was of light blue tulle, and she wore with it a poke bonnet of blue tulle covered with pink bride roses.

Mrs. C. H. Washburn of Boston was effective in pearl-gray crepe princess gown with long, clinging skirt finished in fringe, and white lace sleeves and a blue chiffon toque. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Taylor had with them Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown. Mrs. Taylor wore black with red, and a black and red hat, and Mrs. Brown was in black, with a large gray tulle hat.

Mrs. Bromhill Gilbert wore mauve, with a wonderful hat of gray, with lavender flowers. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was in a simple tailor-made gown, with a riding Raglan coat and a black hat. Mrs. Lester del Garcia was in gray and rose, which was a contrast to her gown of black tulle elaborately trimmed with jet, which she wore Monday evening.

Others present were Col. and Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Morisini, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Grey, Miss Hall, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Robert Van Courtlandt, Craig Wadsworth, Woodbury Kane, Col. Horace J. Brookes, Louis Keller, Charles Boyd, Lambert Sackett, Lispenard Stewart, and David Bishop.

THE DISPLAY IN THE RING.

Little Miss Cruikshank Rides Astride but Fails to Capture a Prize—Hisses at High-School Judging.

There was a pony class to be judged with the opening of the day's programme, and when that class had been finished with there was a preliminary trial of jumpers that would be put to test at the evening show. Then the ponies had the ring again for two more classes. The first pony class brought out ponies other than Shetlands under 12 hands. They were shown in harness, and as they drew their little vehicles behind them they looked more like small dogs than small horses. A little black stallion not as large as a fair-sized St. Bernard, by name Pickaninny, won the blue rosette, and Just in Time was second.

There was not much of interest to the young people in the jumping trials that followed, but they were immediately on the qui vive when the six little Shetland ponies under saddle that made up Class 79 trotted into the ring. But there was a surprise in store for the youthful critics—a surprise that their elders took some notice of later in the day when they were told of it.

The first five ponies that entered the ring were straddled by little boys, but the sixth carried a little miss of eight years, and if the divided skirt is taken up this Fall by little equestriennes in the riding schools or on the bridle path this little girl will probably be responsible for its adoption, for she rode astride and wore a divided skirt.

Her entire make-up was a striking one, for she was dressed in bright scarlet, and she sat perfectly at ease in a boy's saddle. She was Miss Cruikshank, and she rode her mother's mare Patty. The little girl was apparently unconscious of the stir she was creating, for she rode unconcernedly up to the judges' stand and placed her mount in line with the others.

If the half-hundred little boys and girls who watched the show from the rails at the ringside were pleased with her novel riding habit and her mount, the judges were not, for the pony was sent out without even a commendation from them. The little girl's mount was a sprightly little thing, but there were four others in the class that the judges considered better. They selected Pony Bates as the best of the lot and awarded him the blue rosette.

With the eyes of such sharp critics as the children upon him Reginald Rives had a responsible task set before him when five pony stallions in Class 84 came up for judgment. The five were of every possible variety of breeding. The Lawsons, from Boston, got away with the blue rosette, their entry, Glorious Bonnie, being selected as the best. He is a handsome little animal with lots of quality and style, and a splendid actor. Theodore L. Patterson's gray Arab Kasim was awarded second honors. Many of the children showed that they thought the latter was entitled to the first prize.

Class 32, for half-breed stallions and their get, was one that was particularly interesting to people who use carriage horses, for they had the opportunity there to see what sort of animals result from cross breeding. The opportunity to see plainly the variance between the sires and their get from trotting-bred mares was a splendid one.

THE HALF-BREED STALLIONS.

Fashion and Enthorpe Performer, two splendid specimens of the hackney, although both quite old now, showed up in front of three half-breeds that displayed some of the hackney conformation, while the band of three that trotted behind Abdul Hamid II. showed traces of the Arabian steed that is the Sheik's companion in the desert. The stallions themselves showed up well, and with the crowd Abdul Hamid II., whose sire, Leopard, was presented to Gen. Grant by the Khédive of Egypt, was the favorite.

Enthorpe Performer, a fine, big animal, with a glossy, bay coat that shone like new satin, trotted around with as much friskiness as a two-year-old, and was greatly admired. Fashion, who some years ago used to enter the show ring with a collar of medals around his neck, did not look like the same Fashion as of old. He was lacking in flesh, and he did not seem as upstanding as formerly, but he was the same old dandy in his stepping, and the judges pinned the blue ribbon on his headstall. Enthorpe Performer was placed second, and the Arab, the most admired of the trio, got only the yellow ribbon.

If Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and the other politicians, who were on hand to see Class 39 judged, expected to see Mr. Croker's entry, Emma Easton, come out of the ring with the blue rosette, they were grievously disappointed, for the mare was among the first to be weeded out. Richard Croker, Jr., who held the reins over her, drove out slowly, and then gloomily watched the judges place the blue ribbon on the headstall of J. Robinson Beard's gelding, Pride.

To the average horseman the high-school horse is about as useful as a walking stick in wet weather, but the crowd that watched Harrison and Captain, the competitors for the high-school prize, last night, apparently took kindly to the animals that know how to prance well, and nothing else. They broke out in rapturous applause when they went through the piaffe and Spanish walk, and they took sides when Captain was selected as the blue rosette winner. The decision was hissed loudly, although it was a proper one, and the hissing so disconcerted the attendant who was to pin the ribbon on Captain's headstall that he dropped it, and this was the signal for further applause.

There was a long, tedious trial in the jumping class, which wound up the show for the night. The horses had been put through a weeding-out trial in the morning, and much of the work of selection could have been as well done then by weeding out all but half a dozen. Instead, fifteen were left in, and the judges took half an hour to decide which should get the ribbon.

THE AWARDS MADE BY THE JUDGES.

Horses Selected in Different Classes to Wear the Ribbons.

The following were the awards made yesterday:

CLASS 62.—For ponies other than Shetlands, in harness, under 50 hands, three years old or over.—First prize, $80, won by William J. Sampson's Pickaninny, blk. s., 11.3½ hands, 5 years, driven by the owner; second prize, $40, won by T. L. Watts's Just-in-Time, blk. g., 11.3½ hands, 5 years, driven by F. J. Honahan; third prize, $20, won by Herman Broesel's Bella, b. m., 11 hands, 6 years, driven by Mr. Caspersol; highly commended, Gerkendale Stock Farm's Jeannie, blk. m., 11.2 hands, aged, driven by Mr. Pratt.

CLASS 79.—For Shetland ponies under saddle, not exceeding 46 inches, 3 years old or over.—First prize, $80, won by Charles F. Bates's Pony Bates, b. g., 46 inches, 7 years, ridden by the owner; second prize, $40, won by William J. Sampson's Jessie, sk. m., 44 inches, 7 years, ridden by Master Davis; third prize, $20, won by T. L. Watts's Montreal, sk. s., 42½ inches, 19 years, ridden by Master Thomas; highly commended, same owners, Monte Carlo, sk. s., 42½ inches, 10 years, ridden by Master Hewitt.

CLASS 81.—For pony stallions three years old or over, exceeding 12.1 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—First prize, $100, won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Bonnie, br. s., 14 hands, 7 years; second prize, $50, won by Thomas C. Patterson's Kasim, g. s., 14 hands, aged, by Abdul Hamid II.—Kate Hepburn; third prize, $25, won by Richard F. Carman's Eclipse, br. s., 13.3½ hands, by Denmark-a Welsh mare; highly commended, T. L. Watts's Tom Morgan, b. s., 14.1 hands, 7 years, by North Hawk-Flora Ransom.

CLASS 27.—For hackney mares three years old or over, 15.2 hands or over; certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1899; to be shown in hand or at the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $150, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Lady Sutton, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 5 years, by Chocolate—Barton Duchess; second prize, $75, won by Eben D. Jordan's Bonwick Belle, ch. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years, by Connaught-Lady Pembroke; third prize, $50, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria II., ch. m., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, by Fandango-Victoria; highly commded, same owner's Kathleen II., ch. m., 15.2½ hands, 3 years, by Polonius-Kathleen.

CLASS 28.—For hackney mares three years old or over, 15 hands and under 15.2 hands; certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1899; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $150, won by Eben D. Jordan's Laodamia, rn. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, by Contest-Guy Lass; second prize, $75, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Applause, ch. m., 15.1 hands, 6 years, by Saxon-Lady Alice; third prize, $35, won by Mischief II., ch. m., 15.1 hands, 3 years, by Langton Performer-Mischief.

CLASS 25.—For hackney stallions two years old; height not considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $125, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Dawegelt, ch. s., by Fandango-Thalma; second prize, $60, won by A. J. Cassatt's Faro, ch. s., by Cadet-Lottery, by Little Wonder II.; third prize, $30, won by Eben D. Jordan's Latest Fashion II., br. s., by Latest Fashion-Sensible; highly commended, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Alarm, br. s., by Wildfire-Gaston Pride.

CLASS 5.—For trotting stallions, three years old; to be judged by their individuality, pedigrees, and show ring qualities; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $200, (only one horse shown,) won by the Village Farm's The Corker, br. s., 15.1 hands, 3 years, by Red Wilkes-Americus Lady; no award.

CLASS 8.—For trotting colts or fillies, one year old, to be judged by their individuality, pedigrees, and show ring qualities; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $100, won by William Pollock's Baron Born, br. s., 15.0½ hands, by Baron Wilkes-Rosewood, by Wedgewood; second prize, $50, won by the Village Farm's Viceroy, blk. s., 14.3 hands, by Mambrino King-Princess Royal, by Chimes; third prize, $25, won by the same owner's Lucinda Hamlin, b. f., 14.2½ hands, by Mambrino King-Belle Hamlin, by Almont, Jr.; highly commended, H. R. Murray's Leone Archer, b. f., 14 hands, by George W. Archer-Leonetta, by Almonarch.

CLASS 43.—For pairs of harness horses, exceeding 15.2 hands; to be shown to an appropriate vehicle.—First prize, $200, won by Charles F. Bates's Hi, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, and High Tide, 15.3 hands, 8 years, driven by Mr. Pratt; second prize, $100, won by Strauss & Hexter's Wheeler and Sheik, 15.2½ hands, 8 years, and Wheelock, b. g., 15.2¼ hands, 7 years, driven by Samuel Hexter; third prize, $50, won by the Fashion Coach Horse Company's Thunder, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, and Lightning, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, driven by H. Thomas; highly commended, John S. Bratton's Alnum, blk. g., 16 hands, 6 years, and Bowen, blk. g., 16 hands, 6 years, driven by the owner.

CLASS 39.—For harness horses and runabouts; horses to count 50 per cent., runabout and appointments, 50 per cent.; horses should have conformation, style, all-around action, and good manners; horses must stand without being held.—First prize, $150, won by J. Robinson Beard's Pride, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, 8 years, driven by the owner; second prize, $75, won by Joseph E. Widener's Queen, ch. m., 15.1 hands, 8 years, driven by the owner; third prize, $35, won by W. L. Elkins's Rainbow, b. g., 15.2 hands, 5 years, driven by Richard F. Carman; highly commended, Eben D. Jordan's Sensation, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 7 years, driven by C. H. Wilson.

CLASS 14.—For pairs of roadsters, four years old or over, shown to harness or wagon.—First prize, $250, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's Water Maid, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, by Waterloo-Michigan Mattie, by Pilot Medium, and Gambrella, b. m., 15.2 hands, 5 years, by Gambrel-Nellie M. C., by Blue Vein, driven by Mr. Snyder; second prize, $125, won by Tichenor & Co.'s Willetta, b. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, by Red Wilkes-Alma, by Wedgewood, and Bella Bells, b. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years, by Bow Bells-Fantasma, by Red Wilkes, driven by Mr. Newgass; third prize, $60, won by William M. V. Hoffman's Sparklet, b. m., 15.1½ hands, 8 years, by Sprague Goldust, and Miss K., b. m., 15.1½ hands, 9 years, by Walkill, driven by the owner; highly commended, P. C. Knox's Wert, br. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, by Warlock-Steinette, and B. C., br. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, by Bourbonage-Josephine, driven by Mr. Reilly.

CLASS 78.—For ponies under saddle, exceeding 13.1 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, three years old or over.—First prize, $100, won by Eben D. Jordan's Scarlet Letter, ch. m., 14.1 hands, 5 years, by Nutbreaker, ridden by Mrs. Harry Wilson; second prize, $50, won by Miss Benedict's Patsey, ch. g., 14.0½ hands, 7 years, ridden by Mr. Smith; third prize, $25, won by Hillhurst Farm's Leonie, br. m., 14.1 hands, aged, ridden by J. Wilson; highly commended, Sidney J. Colford's Cottage King, ch. g., 14.0½ hands, 6 years, ridden by Mr. Railey.

CLASS 57.—For four-in-hand teams, not under 15 hands. Conformation, style, manners, and all-around action to be considered; to be shown before a coach or body break.—First prize, $250, won by Eben D. Jordan's Walsingham, Western Star, Gentleman John, and Duke of Connaught, driven by Richard F. Carman; second prize, $125, won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Maid, Glorious Gladys, Glorious Douglass, and Glorious Youth, driven by Mr. Conaway; third prize, $60, won by Charles F. Bates's The Only Way, High Tide, Coxey, and Brown Donna, driven by the owner; highly commended, the Fashion Coach Horse Company's Thunder, Lightning, Ormonde, and Armandale, driven by H. Thomas.

CLASS 32.—For stallions four years old or upward, registered in any recognized stud book, to be shown with three of their get, the latter to have been bred in America, of any age, and out of native, inspected, or unregistered mares; the get only to be considered, and to be judged as animals best suited for harness and carriage purposes; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $200, won by Prescott Lawrence's Fashion, blk. s., 15 hands, aged, with Gossip, Lady Fanny, and Busybody; second prize, $100, won by F. G. Bourne's Enthorpe Performer, b. s., 15.1½ hands, 10 years, with His Grace, Indian Chief, and Pocahontas; third prize, $50, won by Thomas C. Patterson's Abdul Hamid II., ch. s., 15.0½ hands, aged, with Ohmar, Love Knot, and Larrissa.

CLASS 90.—For qualified hunters, (middle weight,) up to carrying between 165 and 190 pounds to hounds; confirmation and quality to count 50 per cent.; performance over fences to count 50 per cent.—First prize, $200, won by Charles Coster's Agawam, b. g., 16.2½ hands, 4 years, ridden by the owner; second prize, $100, won by Hart Brothers's Richmond, rn. g., 16.2½ hands, 9 years, ridden by C. Hart; third prize, $50, won by George Pepper's The Baron, b. g., 16 hands, 5 years, ridden by H. Wilson; highly commended, Richard Newton, Jr.'s, Foxy Quiller, gr. g., 16.3 hands, 7 years, ridden by the owner.

CLASS 91.—For qualified hunters, (light weight,) up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent., and performances over fences to count 50 per cent.—First prize, $150, won by James K. Maddux's Searchlight, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 4 years, ridden by the owner; second prize, $75, won by Miss Marion Holloway's Ben Bolt, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, ridden by Sidney Holloway; third prize, $35, won by J. W. and H. V. Colt's Ameera, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 4 years, ridden by J. F. Flynn; highly commended, George Pepper's Victoria, br. m., 15.1 hands, 8 years, ridden by Mr. Murphy.

CLASS 116.—Hackney Breeders' Challenge Cup, for registered or half registered hackney mares or geldings, 3 years old or over, bred in America; to be shown in harness to an appropriate two-wheeled vehicle. Horses to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, who must be the breeder; to be won twice before becoming property.—Cup, value, $500, won by F. G. Bourne's The Squaw, b. m., 15.1½ hands, 4 years, by Enthorpe Performer-Real Kit; reserve ribbon to same owner's Princess Alga, br. m., 15.2 hands, 4 years, by Enthorpe Performer-Czarevna.

CLASS 73.—For high school horses. Conformation, beauty, and style to count 40 per cent., and performance in high school 60 per cent.—First prize, $150, won by Emil E. Gabler's Captain, ch. g., 16.1 hands, 9 years, ridden by Carl Antony; second prize, $75, won by Melville H. Beams's Harrison, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 6 years, ridden by C. Bonaparte.

CLASS 109.—For pairs of horses to be driven by ladies and shown to phaetons.—First prize, $100, won by Charles F. Bates's Coxey, b. g., 15.1 hands, 10 years, and Brown Donna, b. g., 15.1 hands, 8 years, driven by Mrs. Blaisdell.

CLASS 112.—The Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, value, $500, for the best horse suitable for a gig. The horses to be judged for their suitability for the work designated, manners, all-around action, and conformation; the horses must be driven by their owners to gigs; professional drivers and dealers not allowed to compete; the cup to be won three times before becoming the winner's property.—First prize, won by W. L. Elkins's Red Cloud, b. s., 15.3½ hands, aged; reserve ribbon to Albert C. Bostwick's Lord Chesterfield, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 7 years.

CLASS 100.—For the best performance of hunters or jumpers over six successive jumps, 5 feet high, and to carry a minimum of 140 pounds.—First prize, $200, won by Meadowbrook Farm's b. g., King Pin, 7 years, 16.1 hands; second prize, $100, Mrs. N. K. Hayes's ch. g., King Crow, 6 years, 16 hands; third prize, $50, Alfred B. Maclay's b. m., Inca, 4 years, 16.2 hands.

The Programme for To-day.

9 to 9:30 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring.
9:30 A. M.—Judging four hackney mares, Class 20.
9:55 A. M.—Judging two hackney stallions, Class 24.
10:10 A. M.—Judging three hackney stallions, Class 23.
10:25 A. M.—Judging three standard-bred brood mares, to be shown with two of their produce, Class 9.
10:50 A. M.—Judging three stallions with a record of 2:20 or better, shown in harness, Class 10.
11:05 A. M.—Judging six trotters, mares or geldings, three years old, shown in harness, Class 12.
11:25 A. M.—Judging seventeen horses in harness, (dealers,) Class 40.
12:05 P. M.—Judging seven ponies in harness, Class 61.
12:20 P. M.—Judging eight pony brood mares, Class 85.
12:45 P. M.—Judging six pony stallions, Class 83.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging fourteen ponies in harness, Class 65.
2:25 P. M.—Judging twenty saddle horses, Class 69.
3 P. M.—Judging ten pairs of horses and best appointed road rigs, Class 61.
3:30 P. M.—Judging ten harness tandems, Class 53.
4 P. M.—Judging twelve pairs of horses shown to a victoria or cabriolet, appointments to count, Class 48.
4:30 P. M.—Judging those green hunters previously selected to compete in Class 96.
5:25 P. M.—Judging three herds of Shetland ponies, Class 88.
5:40 P. M.—Judging four pony stallions to be shown with three of their get, Class 82.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8:30 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.
8:45 P. M.—Judging thirty-one harness horses, Class 35.
9:20 P. M.—Judging forty-three municipal police horses, Class 103.
10 P. M.—Judging those green hunters previously selected to compete in Class 95.

METEORS SEEN IN EUROPE.

Visible in Belgium, France, and Austria—English Fog Obscures Them.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—London has been badly disappointed regarding the Leonid shower. Tuesday night was foggy and last night cloudy and misty. It is believed that no observations were practicable anywhere in England.

From the Brussels Observatory, between 1:30 and 6 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, numerous Leonids were visible, ranging in brilliancy from the second to the third degree, having in most instances a train resembling a comet's. At 3:23 o'clock A. M. a globe of fire, very bright, was seen in the direction north-northeast, thirty degrees above the horizon.

In Austria the same night, from Sonnwendstein and Hochschneeberg, peaks of the Austrian Alps, about 300 Leonids were seen. Good photographs were secured.

M. de la Vaulx, who ascended in a balloon from Paris, saw about 100 on Tuesday night.

METEOR BORES A HOLE IN IOWA.

Terrestrial Vagrant Makes a "Loud, Roaring Noise When Descending."

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Webster City, Iowa, says: "A large meteor fell in the woods just east of this place last night. It made a hole about five feet square and was still seething and steaming so that its full size could not be determined. People in the vicinity say it made a loud roaring noise when descending."

Clouds Obstruct Chicago's View.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Chicago and the Mississippi Valley went to bed this morning without catching a glimpse of the star shower of Leonids for which they have waited a third of a century. From Davenport east to New York, according to the dispatches received by the Weather Bureau, the sky was overcast to a degree which blotted out all the stars and made satisfactory observation of the meteoric shower an impossibility.

Ten Meteors Seen at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Unfavorable weather conditions hampered the astronomers at the Naval Observatory last night. Clouds prevented observations until after 3 o'clock A. M. It was, however, only partially clear at any time. The paths of ten Leonid meteors were platted on the star chart. One of these meteors was as bright as a second-magnitude star, but the others were fainter.

Harvard Sees a Few Leonids.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 15.—The Harvard observers report that the conditions last night were unfavorable for the meteoric display. Between midnight and 1 o'clock six cameras and three visual observers were at work with some success, however.

Many Photographed at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—Prof. McLeod and a number of his assistants at McGill University spent last night observing meteors and obtained photographs of 156 of them belonging to the constellation of Leo.

NIPPUR RESEARCHES TO GO ON.

Another Expedition to Babylonia Has Been Fitted Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The University of Pennsylvania has just fitted out another expedition to Babylonia to complete the excavation of the ancient City of Nippur. The work is under the direct control of Dr. Hermann V. Hilprecht, Ph. D., LL. D., of the university, the most famous Assyriologist in the world. The university has been conducting these excavations for the last ten years at an expense of over $100,000. The cost of the present expedition will be about $35,000.

The party will proceed to Aden, on the Persian Gulf, and thence up the Tigris River to Bagdad, from which the journey will be for several days through the Arabian desert. The expedition will reach Nippur about the latter part of January. The work is done by a special firman issued by the Sultan of Turkey to the University of Pennsylvania.

Black & Tan

—"The American Porter"—rivals the English Stout, Porter and 'alf and 'alf—in refreshment and mildness. A new brew of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.—Adv.

COLER ATTACKS MAXWELL.

Says the Public Will Consider Him a "Fakir" if He Continues Playing Upon Words.

City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell issued the following reply yesterday to a recent statement by Controller Coler that the salaries of all the employes in the Superintendent's bureau had been raised:

"I find Controller Coler quoted as saying, 'Money enough was appropriated to enable the board to comply with the law, [Ahearn law,] but it spent $4,000,000 in salaries, including officers' salaries, clerks' salaries, and the salaries of teachers not included under the Ahearn law. Mr. Maxwell raised all the salaries in his office, and his example was generally followed.'

"The context from which these sentences are taken shows that by the board Mr. Coler means the Board of Education. Had Mr. Coler consulted the records of his own office, if they are correctly kept, he would have found the following errors in this statement:

"First, the Board of Education has not increased the salaries of any teachers. It has no power to fix teachers' salaries.

"Second, Mr. Maxwell did not raise any salaries in his office. The Board of Education fixes the salaries in the City Superintendent's office.

"Third, all the salaries in the City Superintendent's office were not increased."

When shown this statement of Dr. Maxwell, Controller Coler said:

"If a man can do nothing better than play upon words in the way Mr. Maxwell has done, the public will soon begin to consider him a fakir. The sooner Mr. Maxwell realizes this the better it will be for the educational system of the city. What the city needs is more common schools and less of the clay modeling that seems to be Mr. Maxwell's hobby. The kind of schools that the people of the present generation have been accustomed to is what is wanted.

"In the schedule of the Board of Education for 1900 the salary of every person in the City Superintendent's office, except that of Dr. Maxwell himself, is increased. He asks $1,000 additional for each of his board of four examiners, who now receive $4,000 apiece; he asks $1,000 increase for his secretary, who now receives $3,000; he asks for from $200 to $300 increase for each of his four stenographers, $300 increase for his clerk, and for from $100 to $120 increase for each of his three junior clerks. He also asks for another typewriter at a salary of $900, a clerk at a salary of $1,200, and two more clerks at a salary of $1,000 each."

TO CENTRALIZE CONTROL.

Senator Elsberg Explains His Bill—Opposition in Other Boroughs.

State Senator Elsberg, who introduced a bill in the last Legislature providing for the centralized control of school affairs in Greater New York, said yesterday that at the coming session he would reintroduce the bill in an amended form. It will substitute for the present system a Central Board of Education, composed of nineteen or more members, appointed directly by the Mayor, and will give the City Superintendent of Schools increased power, creating a department, of which he will be the head, and the Borough Superintendents his subordinates. At present all the Borough Superintendents are independent of the City Superintendent. The City Superintendent's powers now are limited.

By Senator Elsberg's bill the Borough Boards would be wiped out. Senator Elsberg says that centralization in every city department is bound to come some time. The best criticism on the present school system, he says, is the muddle over the salary question. In his opinion, so long as the local School

The Wanamaker Store

Three Years Here—Still a Novelty

TO-DAY marks the Third Anniversary of the opening of Wanamaker's in New York—a time sufficiently long to establish the business. And it is established. Nevertheless, there is enough of novelty and interest yet, for many people to find enjoyment in repeating former visits, and to constantly widen our constituency by the coming of large numbers for initial visits.

The store is not yet perfect in organization. The service does not reflect our ideal. But it improves steadily, and the business grows without pause. From the first the gains in business measured by dollars and by bulk have been cumulative. No single month has even shown a retrograde in comparison with a corresponding previous record.

And that's the best. A responsive Public is the antiphon to honest effort. But the store is too small. Just when or how the room for growth is to be commanded we are not yet able to state. But we will find a way or hew it.

Some opinions are vindicated by the business.

First. The claim that the location prevented the development of a large retail business is proven false. The last three years prove that this old Stewart store, as yet unmatched in style and convenience, is more convenient of access than any other large store in New York.

Second. A retail store such as this, progressive in method and merchandise, contains powers that vitalize location.

A bright future confronts us and we are confident that our next anniversary will give basis for yet stronger statement.

Thank you.

Elegant Rugs from the Orient

There is a common sense basis for even the Oriental rug business—though dealers have kept it well in the back-ground from you. We sell them just as we sell diamonds and furs and fine pottery—at the least prices consistent with good business policy. The rug exchange of the world is Constantinople—it is a journey none too long for us, if we buy goods best by going there. In fact, recent Oriental trips have led our buyers entirely around the world—but that is merely an incident: They come home the shortest route.

But back to Constantinople—our buyer reached there this year when buyers were fewest—in fact, only one other customer for considerable lots was there. This went a good way in his favor—and yours, particularly in giving him the choice from the best lots instead of having to buy whole bales, as is the case when markets are brisk.

Are you interested in this queer, quaint art of the Far East? Then enjoy the specimens we have gathered. Costly? Yes, some of them—the finest rug is $3,600, but there are handsome rugs from India—made in Ahmendabad—which are quite inexpensive. These are not the finest in fibre, but they are fine in design and all are hand made. Judge by these—

A rug, red predominating, 12x9 ft., $65.
A rug, green predominating, 13¼x9¼ ft., $75.
A rug, blue predominating, 13 1-3x9 1-3 ft., $75.
A rug, blue predominating, 12 1-3x10¼ ft., $78.
A rug, red predominating, 15 1-3x10 1-3 ft., $98.
A rug, red predominating, 16 1-3x10 1-3 ft., $105.
A rug, blue predominating, 16 1-3x11¼ t., $112.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

New Trimmed Hats at $4 and $5

IN THE FIFTH FLOOR BARGAIN STORE

Now, if you are not prepared to believe these plain facts, don't come for the hats. In the usual way of the millinery business hats at these prices would be trashy.

These are good, and new and pretty because—

All materials used in them are first-class. All velvets are the real silk sort (no velveteen); all the flowers are of the regular good qualities usually sold here. All the felt hats are of fur felt—the durable and more expensive sort.

We have counted noses and stocks—of whatever we have an overplus we shall need to sell at a loss sometime. We do it now—while the hats will give you largest service. It is making the best of it—for you, and what is best for you helps us in the long run. That's the whole case.

The hats—toques, turbans, round, short-back sailor—with velvet, silk, chiffon, quills, plumes, aigrettes, tastefully twined and twisted and stuck, to make the most pleasing effects. **$4 and $5.**

Women's Two-Clasp Gloves, 50c

These are not kid gloves, but are made of fine lambskin. You wouldn't know the difference, unless you're an expert. At any rate, they would be an excellent value at 75c, instead of 50c a pair. Tan, mode, brown, ox-blood, white and black—each with embroidery of self-color on black.

Dress Goods

A lot of remnants at remarkably little prices; some at only one-fourth original prices; some at half; a few at two-thirds. Skirt lengths and waist lengths. Nearly all the wanted fall and winter fabrics are represented.

For Neck Scarfs

Some of Alaska sable, with cluster of tails, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50; of mink at $6.50 and $10; of lynx at $8.50; and of brown raccoon, extra large, at $9. All particularly good values. We can't buy these same goods in the market to-day so cheaply.

CALENDARS FOR 1900

Thirty-eight kinds in all—the largest, best assortment we ever collected. Pretty lithograph reproductions of water colors, most of them elegantly embossed. Values are 25c to $1.25. Prices, 10c to 35c.

Table and Sideboard Pieces

Of Renaissance lace and linen. Doilies at 38c instead of 60c; centre pieces at 75c worth $1 to $1.50; scarfs at $1.90, regularly $2.75 to $3.25; tea cloths, suitable also for pillow shams, at $2.25 instead of $3.50.

White Blankets

A lot of blankets of excellent quality wool on fine spool cotton warp; 72x84 in., 6 lbs. Bought cheaply. To be sold at $4.50 a pair, though $6 is considered a fair price generally.

Dressing Sacques

Of prettily figured flannelette, light and dark, some lace trimmed, some with ruffles of same material. Regularly $1 and $1.50. This remaining lot at 75c each.

Paper Weights

This is an interesting collection of novel paper weights—some very pretty, others only odd. Values are 35c to 50c. Price 25c.

More Important Silk News

Yesterday's silk news was sensational—as strong facts, plainly told, are apt to be. Some of the lots are completely sold out. There is choosing still among these—

Rich Corded Silks—Crinkly cords—ten good solid colorings, 65c instead of $1.10.

Corded Satins in solid colors—green, Napoleon blue, navy blue, bluet, brown, purple, mahogany and gray, at 75c instead of $1.35.

And this new lot besides—Full 24-inch Black Taffeta, a rich, strong, lustrous silk, in demand at its value—85c. We sell it to-day at 65c.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store.

Rattan Furniture---Bargains

Two hundred and sixty-four pieces have come to us—in the nick of time to forestall Christmas wants—at a full third below regular prices. Sofas, rocking chairs, easy chairs, tabourets, reception chairs—the several best finishes, including malachite.

Not many of any one style, as this partial list will show—

9 shellacked Reception Chairs at $2.50; regular value $4.
10 shellacked Reception Chairs at $3.25; regular value $5.
9 shellacked Reception Chairs at $3; regular value $4.50.
10 shellacked Reception Chairs at $3.75; regular value $6.
3 shellacked Chairs at $3.50; regular value $5.50.
6 shellacked Chairs at $2.50; regular value $4.
12 shellacked Reception Chairs at $4; regular value $6.
5 shellacked Rocking Chairs at $5.50; regular value $8.50.
3 shellacked Rocking Chairs at $6; regular value $9.
10 shellacked Rocking Chairs at $6.25; regular value $9.50.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store.

Toys from Paris

Case after case in the central aisle is given over to-day to the showing of Christmas playthings we gathered in France. There is such doll furniture as most of us haven't seen, there are some mechanical toys—all in all, a Christmas treat that, like the musical encore, is better than the things set down in the programme. These toys are 50c to $22.50—and are on sale on the main aisle.

The Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters are peer of the best, yet they are sold at $60. Maybe it is unnecessary to pay a higher price—we think it is. We will send a man to talk it over, if you wish it

Laces at Half Price

Do you know you are unreasonable about a few things? For instance, the pretty Normandie Valenciennes Laces—always wanted; sell like hot cakes, but just let the sets get broken—the insertion of some styles gone; the edging of other styles—and you taboo the whole lot.

We can't match them up again—there is small use in trying—besides you have scores of uses for the odd things. The edges are fine for trimming the toilet sets you are making for Christmas.

To-day we mark these broken lots at

10c and 18c a yard

though the average price has been 34c a yard.

Others, as well—

Black Point d'Irelande.
Black Guipure edges and insertions.
Black Chiffon appliqued bands.

—all at half price—20c to $5 a yard, but this merely hints. It's best to see them. Broadway and Tenth.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Banquet to the Columbia's Mate.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Nov. 15.—A banquet was tendered Capt. E. M. Allen, mate of the sloop Columbia, at Elm Cottage, here, last night. Sixty persons were present, including Capt. Barr and C. Oliver Iselin.

Col. Inman's Posthumous Manuscript.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—A posthumous manuscript, "Chained to the Rocks," written by Col. Henry Inman, the frontiersman and author, who died here Monday, has been discovered among his effects. Col. Inman left directions to have the book, which is a history of his life, published as soon as he should die.

Sheffield School Gets $5,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—A gift of $5,000 has just been made to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University by William A. Rogers of Buffalo, N. Y., a graduate of the school in the class of 1874. The gift is for the foundation of a scholarship to be awarded for excellence in chemistry or biology.

THE AMUSEMENT FIELD

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry as Shylock and Portia.

ATTENTION PAID TO DETAILS

A Fine Performance of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Knickerbocker—John Blair's Subscription Plays.

"The Merchant of Venice" was presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening with every detail of scene and dress in accordance with the long established manner of the London Lyceum and a distribution of most of the rôles, insuring an intelligent and well ordered interpretation of the poet's fancy. The Shylock of Henry Irving is now and has been, since the death of Edwin Booth, the most distinguished portrayal of that character the stage affords, and in many of its attributes, young playgoers may be assured, it has never been surpassed. Its pictorial impressiveness, for instance, is matchless. The expression of the Jew's craft and malice, of his implacable disposition, and the bitterness of his hatred in this denotement of his traits are fairly unsurpassable.

In that wonderfully constructed trial scene all actors of Shylock are effective. The perfect theatricalism of the episode itself will sustain ever commonplace acting. But no other Shylock of our time has nearly equaled the intensity and rich variety of Henry Irving's acting in these splendid passages, as no other producer of the play has quite so well availed himself of their purely theatric possibilities in his pictorial treatment of the episode and his illustrative "business."

In the attribute of tenderness, detected by some sentimental critics as a part of Shylock's nature, Irving's portrayal is certainly deficient, and, what is more important, it lacks volume of tone and the fine crescendo effect in the tremendous scenes with the Venetian busybodies and old Tubal. The only recent portrayal of Shylock nearly approaching this, however, in dignity and power, is Richard Mansfield's.

Of the Portia of Ellen Terry, the superlative may be used without fear of contradiction. No other actress of our time has so surely sounded every note of this lovely character, invested the fantastic story of her courtship with so large a share of personal charm, denoted the womanly dignity, sympathy, and intellectual alertness of her nature with such graphic skill or lent to the share of Portia, in the scene of the Jew's overthrow, such rare eloquence.

Persons long familiar with these two impersonations may have found the Shylock more restless, and even a bit more fantastical than formerly in the earlier scenes, but, as a whole, the portrayal seemed much as of yore. The Tubal scene was acted with fine effect, and the touches of pathos in Shylock's lament over his losses, though they express only self-pity, and the hysterical climax, were wonderfully effective. The street scene with the jailer was retained, as it should be, to properly separate the two Belmont scenes, and to fully exhibit the intensity of Shylock's malice. After the trial scene there was a great demonstration of applause.

The subordinate distribution was not equal to the standard Irving accustomed us to in his earlier visits, though the Nerissa of Maud Milton, the Jessica of Cecil Cromwell, the Lorenzo of Harry Stanford, and the Gratiano of Frark Tyars were admirable. Laurence Irving laid entirely too much stress upon Antonio's sadness in the beginning, and his acting was deficient in variety of tone and repose. But as a whole the performance had few defects, and none very annoying to the most critical spectator.

MR. BLAIR'S SUBSCRIPTION PLAYS.

Echegaray's "El Gran Galeoto" at Carnegie Lyceum Last Night.

John Blair began his series of subscription performances of modern plays at Carnegie Lyceum last night with Maude Banks's condensed English version of "El Gran Galeoto," in which Mr. Blair acted with Miss Banks and others at Berkeley Lyceum a year ago last February. The play does not impress a habitual playgoer as a drama of astounding literary merit, and in its disingenuous second act it is quite on the artistic level of the commonest kind of comey of intrigue. Its theatricalism here may be effective especially with the unsophisticated playgoers likely to be drawn to the support of Mr. Blair's venture in this and other cities, but it is, nevertheless, of a cheap and conventional pattern. The quality of Act. I. and of the better part of Act II., however, is more commendable.

Slander is the subject of the play. Julian is old and has a young wife. His nephew, Ernesto, dwells with them. Ernesto and Christina are innocent, but malicious tongues make them subjects of scandal. Domestic unhappiness and finally death and social disaster result.

The audience last night was numerous and attentive, and the performance was generally interesting. Mr. Blair repeated his sympathetic portrayal of Ernesto, and Mr. Arthur Forrest, an actor of force and intelligence and most attractive personality, was an effective Julian. Mr. P. A. Anderson's Don Severo was reminiscent of his Quilp. Florence Kahn was Christina, Ina Hammer Mercedes, and Brandon Tynan Pepito.

"CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO" PLANS

Last Performance at the Herald Square to be Nov. 25.

The final week of "The Children of the Ghetto" at the Herald Square Theatre is announced, with the last performance on Saturday night, Nov. 25, and a few days later the entire company will sail for London, where they will present the play at the Adelphi Theatre on Dec. 9 for an indefinite period.

For this last week several changes will be made in the cast. Robert Edeson will play David Brandon, the part now being assumed by Frank Worthing; Miss Rosabel Morrison, who originated the rôle of Leah, will play the opposite rôle of Hannah, now being played by Miss Blanche Bates, while Leah will be taken by Ellen Burg, and Gus Weinburg will be seen in the character of Shosshi Shmendrik, Richard Carle's part.

Actors' Fund Benefit's Many Stars.

The Actors' Fund benefit, which takes place to-day at the Broadway Theatre, has one of the most pretentious programmes ever offered to the public by this organization. The performance will begin at 12:30 sharp and will continue almost to the beginning of the regular evening performance. Very nearly every star in the city has volunteered, and will undoubtedly appear. Among them are Sir Henry Irving, John Drew, Mrs. Minnie Maddern-Fiske, William H. Crane, Julia Arthur, Miss Phoebe Davis, Mlle. Fougère, Eugene Cowles, Richie Ling, Mrs. Josephine Jacoby, Victor V. Vass, Nick Long, Miss Idalene Cotton, the Cragg family, and the "Way Down East" company.

G. A. Blumenthal's New Post.

George A. Blumenthal, who has been identified with the management of several theatres in this city, closed a contract yesterday whereby he will direct the affairs of the Criterion Theatre in Brooklyn, opening the house on Thanksgiving Day with combination attractions.

NAT GOODWIN LOSES A POINT.

Federal Judge at Chicago Rules Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The plaintiff in the case of John Maxwell against Nat Goodwin scored a point in the United States Circuit Court to-day when Judge Kohlsaat denied the motion of the defendant's attorney to suppress parts of a deposition of Henry Guy Carleton, the author of "Ambition," which is charged to be a plagiarized edition of the plaintiff's play, "Congress."

At the former hearing of the case before Judge Seaman, the plaintiff desired to introduce the testimony of a witness to whom Mr. Carleton is said to have admitted that he had received the scenario of the play "Ambition" from Mr. Goodwin in the Spring of 1895. This is claimed as an important point by Mr. Maxwell, but Judge Seaman had refused to admit the testimony.

MISS RANKIN CHARGES SLANDER

Actress Sues Guy Phelps Dodge for $25,000 Damages.

Phyllis Rankin, the actress, has instituted a suit for $25,000 damages against Guy Phelps Dodge, a well-known society man. She alleges slander.

Miss Rankin claims that she made Mr. Dodge's acquaintance in London last Summer, where she was playing the part of Fifi Fricot in the "Belle of New York," and that on his return to this country he made certain statements about her which compelled her to take the present proceedings for the purpose of vindicating her character. She says she has in her possession letters written to her by Mr. Dodge that fully substantiate her charges.

Mr. Dodge has entered a general denial of Miss Rankin's charges.

Guy Phelps Dodge is a member of several clubs, including the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Union, Lambs, Calumet, Alpha Delta Phi, Racquet, and Ardsley Clubs and Yale Alumni Association.

Phyllis Rankin is the daughter of McKee Rankin, and made her first appearance in public on the variety stage. She played at Weber & Fields's in "The Geezer," a burlesque of "The Geisha." She attracted much attention in London when she appeared there in "The Belle of New York," and it was said that one of her most devoted admirers was the young Marquis of Headfort.

She returned to America during the Summer and secured a divorce from her husband, an actor named Gibbs. At present she is in Baltimore, where she is playing in "The Rounders."

THE COLD TRUTH, NOT A GAG.

Comedian Could Not Make Audience Believe Manager Had Skipped.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—"The Boston Funmakers," a vaudeville company, started to give a performance last night at Yates Hall, South River. Two hundred and fifty persons, at 50 cents a head, were present when the curtain was rung up. After a few variety turns James Wilson, billed as the "king of black-face comedians," gave a song and dance. He was encored, but failed to respond for several minutes. When he did appear he said:

"Is there a Constable in the audience? The manager and the Treasurer have skipped with the box office receipts, and the actors are looking for them." The audience thought it was a gag and howled their appreciation. The actor tried to explain that it was not a joke, but cold truth.

The curtain was rung down and the audience departed. Some of them, thinking the actors were trying to fleece them, came to New Brunswick with the players to cause their arrest. Meanwhile the police had been notified by telephone and gathered in all strangers on the trolley cars arriving from South River. When the actors arrived they found that the manager and the Treasurer were not in the police round-up. A policeman, however, found the manager and Treasurer at the George Street Station. They were covered with mud and almost exhausted. They had walked from South River to New Brunswick, eight miles, through the storm.

The prisoners, John Brown and Samuel Wagner, were committed on a charge of larceny preferred by Theodore Brenlow, the pianist of the company, who claimed that they had stolen his overcoat. This was the only charge upon which the men could be held. Brenlow was held as a witness and the others went to New York.

CHAMBERS ON SAMOAN DEAL.

Chief Justice Says the Agreeing Powers Will Work Together for Peace and Commercial Supremacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—W. L. Chambers, Chief Justice of Samoa, said to-day of the Samoan settlement:

"In the division we get what will be most valuable to us. We have the Manua, Rose, and Tutuila Islands, and with the latter the great Pango Pango Harbor, which is the best island harbor in the South Pacific, and will be of the greatest utility in the development of our trade with Australia and South Africa.

"The fact of the settlement being made as it has bears an important significance. Great Britain and Germany giving the United States first choice in the partition was a most flattering recognition of the United States as a world power. The paramount significance of this friendly adjustment of the matter is that Germany, Great Britain, and the United States have decided to join hands in the development of the commerce of the world and in preserving peace. With these three powers acting together the peace of the world will be assured. It means that these three great competitors have resolved to cease the tremendous contention with each other for commercial supremacy in which they have been engaged, and that they will hereafter go hand in hand developing trade and extending civilization.

"They find that they are necessary to each other, and can act in harmony to the advantage of all. Great Britain, the greatest naval power of the world; Germany, the greatest military power, and America, the great producer of all things needful—they can, combined, maintain themselves against all the rest of the world. They will not fight between themselves, and no other power or combination of powers will dare make war upon either. The sincerity of Great Britain has been demonstrated, and the sincerity of Germany cannot be doubted.

"From the point of view of the greatest selfishness it is the interest of each nation to be loyal in its friendship for the rest, and out of this combination must come as near a political millennium as we will ever see. The friendship of these three great nations is cemented, and each will be immensely benefited and civilization will be benefited."

ROBERTS TO FIGHT TO THE END.

Congressman-elect B. H. Roberts of Utah, who is at present in the city, took occasion yesterday to deny the report that he intends to resign his seat shortly after Congress meets, in pursuance of the wishes of the Elders of the Mormon Church. Mr. Roberts was prompted to speak after seeing a Washington dispatch, in which the following statement was made:

"The latest news from the West as to the interests of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah indicates that he will resign his seat in Congress as soon as practicable after being sworn in, and that his resignation will be final, and not for the purpose of being re-elected as a 'vindication.' The purpose of his resignation will be to avoid the ventilation of the internal concerns of the Mormon Church, which is sure to follow if his status in the House is attacked and a committee investigates it. The Elders of the Church think that his retirement will cause the whole matter to quiet down, and that a non-polygamous Mormon can be elected in his place, who will take as good care of the Church's interests as Roberts would have taken."

"I have seen many such stories since I came East," said Mr. Roberts, "but there is absolutely no truth in them and absolutely no basis for the statements set forth. I will say as emphatically as I can say it that I do not intend to resign, and never have had any such intention since my election. I was fairly elected, and purpose to fight it out to the end with all the vigor at my command. Those who know me are aware of this intention on my part, and will not credit these reports, no matter in what terms they may be couched.

"I have also heard it said, and have seen it in print, that the presence of many Mormons of influence in New York at the present time is for the purpose of inducing me to resign my seat and go back to Utah. As a matter of fact, there has never been a suggestion from any Mormon Elder or Mormon of influence that I should resign.

"The Mormon Church has no more to do with politics than the Episcopal Church or the Roman Catholic Church. It is not in politics. I was elected on purely political lines, and will go to Congress absolutely free of this so-called Church influence over me."

Three Men Killed in Train Wreck.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—In a freight wreck on the Norfolk and Western Road near Riverton this afternoon, Brakemen Daly and Metz of Hagerstown, Md., and an unidentified negro tramp were killed, and Wilbert Carey, station agent at Riverton, was seriously injured. The engineer and fireman jumped and saved themselves. Spreading rails caused the accident. Many cars were demolished.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Gallia, Charles Kineath; Port Norris, M. C. Heritage.

New York—Colchester, M. G. Radeker; Hooker, John Denning.

TAYLOR BALLOTS REJECTED

Charged that Enough Will Be Thrown Out to Seat Goebel.

INTIMIDATION NOW CLAIMED

Knox County Commissioners Will Affirm They Were Overawed by a Mob—Democratic Editors Protest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—The Goebel Democrats evidently are determined to obtain a plurality without the necessity of a contest if it is possible. In Louisville the recount is not half completed, but Goebel is gaining steadily. In one precinct alone today fifty-two more votes were added to his credit.

One Republican precinct in Christian County and 133 Taylor votes in the City of Cynthiana were thrown out. The entire vote of Knox County, with 1,385 plurality for Taylor, it is said, will also be thrown out. When the State Election Commissioners meet ten days hence the Knox County Commissioners will file with the State Board a supplemental statement, averring that fraud and intimidation were practiced in every precinct in the county, and while they were compelled to certify to the vote as returned, they will allege that they were overawed and forced to do so by an armed and drunken mob, and in view of this intimidation will ask that the entire vote of the county be rejected.

The injunction to prevent the throwing out of the Republican vote in Nelson County will be heard Friday, and if the Commissioners there are forced to certify for Taylor the votes cast for "W. P." Taylor they will probably file a similar statement to that being prepared by the Knox County Commissioners.

Even some of the Democratic editors who were strong in Goebel's support are outspoken against the methods now being employed. The Mount Sterling Sentinel, Democratic, contains a strong denunciation of what it terms an attempt to count Taylor out, and insists that he should be given the certificate and inaugurated without protest and without trouble. The Elkton Progress, Elizabethtown News, and Danville Advocate all speak in the same vein.

The prosecution of thirty-six election officers in Louisville for contempt was stayed to-day by a mandate from the Court of Appeals. The Evening Post and The Dispatch (anti-Goebel Democrat) have started a fund in Louisville to prosecute Goebel Democrats who are charged with violating the election law. The Federal Grand Jury has not yet found an indictment.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 15.—There is renewed confidence around the Goebel headquarters to-night, probably as a result of the decision of the Court of Appeals to-day dealing an unexpected blow to the Republicans by a ruling which practically decides adversely in advance in mandamus suits filed by Taylor's attorneys in several counties to compel the County Commissioners to certify the vote.

It is probable now that the board in Louisville will proceed to throw out several precincts in that city contested on the grounds of fraud, especially where the State militia were present or near the polls on election day. It is claimed here to-night that Taylor's 2,600 plurality in the City of Louisville may now be almost wiped out.

JUDGE THOMAS ON KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Judge George M. Thomas, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, has just returned from Kentucky. He said to-day, speaking of the election controversy: "Knox County, which gave Taylor 1,300 majority, is liable to be thrown out because the name of John H. Wilson appeared on some ballots as a candidate for Circuit Judge when there was probably no vacancy in that office. If that vote is thrown out, with that of Nelson and two or three other counties, as the Democrats propose, it would reduce Taylor's majority to about 100 in the State. They have got to steal more votes than they intended to to count in Goebel, but I am by no means sure that they will not do it.

"They had the entire machinery of election in their hands," Judge Thomas continued. "All the returning boards and election officers were appointed by the Democrats. In Louisville eighty-seven of the election officers were changed after 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the day before election. The Republicans who were appointed election officers were some of them eighty or ninety years of age, feeble and almost blind, and in one case a deaf and dumb man was appointed as a Republican officer.

"In Nelson County the County Board refused to count any votes for Taylor, who received 1,135, because the Democratic Clerk of the County had printed Taylor's name W. L. instead of W. S. Taylor; but in Fayette County the votes cast for J. W. C. Beckham, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, were counted, and his name was spelled 'Bickam' in the certificate of election."

HUSBAND AND WIFE SHOT.

Thought Henry Luben Committed Murder and Then Suicide.

Henry Luben, twenty-nine years old, and his wife, Mary, twenty-eight years old, were found dead in a room at 850 Third Avenue at 12:50 o'clock this morning. It is thought the woman was murdered by her husband, and that he then killed himself. Both were shot through the head. The woman was lying on a sofa, and in a corner of the room was Luben's body with a revolver beside it.

The couple had not lived together for three months. The man was a consumptive and because of ill-health and for other reasons was unable to contribute much to the support of his wife. They separated by mutual agreement.

She took her six-year-old son and went to live in the rooms at 850 Third Avenue. Her husband went to live with his mother in East Houston Street. He called on his wife from time to time, and she received him despite repeated warnings from her relatives to have nothing more to do with him.

RULES ON CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

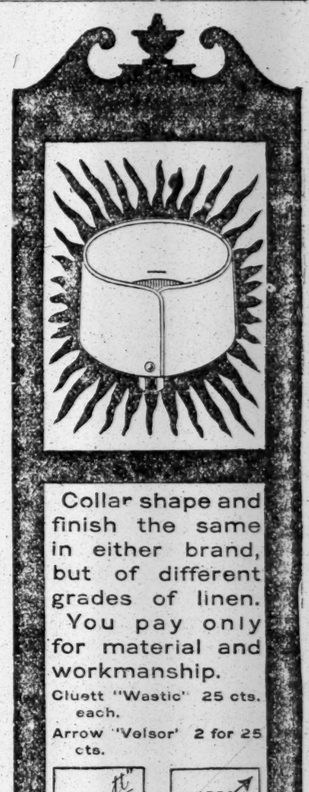
ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Appellate Division handed down a decision to-day in a case involving the constitutionality of the civil service law, the meaning of which is that Civil Service Boards are not required to take the man highest on a civil service list. They may choose one of three highest. The opinion in the case is written by Justice D. Cady Herrick, with Justices Parker and Merwin concurring. Justice Landon dissenting, and Justice Putnam not voting because of absence.

The case is entitled The People ex rel. George N. Balcom against William H. Mosher and others, constituting the Board of Street Commissioners of the City of Binghamton. Under the charter of Binghamton the Board of Street Commissioners has the appointment of a Superintendent of Streets.

Balcom claimed an absolute right to appointment because he stands at the top of the list, and Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899 and the civil service rules of the State provide for the appointment of the person standing highest.

Seventy-first Election Fight.

It was reported yesterday at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory that the four Lieutenants, H. H. True, L. J. Blauvelt, Charles F. Boynton, and Halliday, recently elected, have sent in a request to appear before the Brigade Examining Board at once. They are supposed to be supporters of Major Smith, with whom they fought in Cuba, and to desire to get their commissions so that they can vote for him next Monday night, when the future Colonel of the regiment is to be selected. The supporters of Major W. G. Bates, who is running against Major Smith, are trying to have the commissions of the newly-elected Lieutenants "held up" so that they cannot vote



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Cluett "Wastic" 25 cts. each.

Arrow "Velsor" 2 for 25 cts.

"Cluett" BRAND 25¢ EACH WASTIC. ARROW BRAND 2 FOR 25¢ VELSOR.

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LETTER BOXES IN STREET CARS.

Experiment Is Tried with Success at Hartford, Conn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Before the National Association of Postmasters, at their meeting to-day, an interesting statement was made by the Postmaster of Hartford, Conn., who described a system of drop-letter boxes he had induced the street car companies to place on all their cars. The car lines of the city converged near the city post office where a messenger emptied the letter boxes as the cars arrived, thus making practically a half hour's collection from the most distant parts of the city.

It was pointed out that this had been done at trifling cost and was practicable in any city where a large number of carlines ran close to the post office.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION'S WORK.

Report for the Year Condemns New Building Code Features.

Work accomplished by the Charity Organization Society during the last year is shown by the annual report of the Central Council for the year ending June 30, 1899.

Among the new features of the year are enumerated a plan for enabling families on the verge of committing their children as public charges to maintain the integrity of the household, new methods of meeting the emergencies caused by heavy snow storms, tenement house reforms and the successful continuance of the second year of the training school of applied philanthrophy. The contributing membership of the society is given as about 2,500. The total number of new families which have come into the care of the district committees is 2,995.

Vigorous language is used in condemning certain features of the new Building Code bearing upon tenements and agitation for the amendment of the tenement laws by the Legislature is urged.

Methodist Missionary Funds Divided.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church decided the important question of the distribution of expenditures for the coming year between the home and foreign missions. After a long discussion it was decided to divide the funds in the ratio of 57½ per cent. for foreign and 42½ per cent. for home work. This makes the home fund $465,375 and the foreign $329,625, a decrease of a half of 1 per cent. from the share of the foreign missions last year.

Mr. Hobart Has a Comfortable Day.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Vice President Hobart passed a comfortable day to-day and to-night is resting easily. He has eaten solid foods for some days now.

A Builder and Nourisher

Dr. T. M. Johns, of Taylorville, Ind., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a builder and nourisher that is unequalled; especially for poorly nourished invalids."

Johann Hoff's is the original malt extract—has been sold since 1847. Beware of substitutes.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

TROLLEY FIGHT GROWING

Citizens' Committee Calls on Mr. Rossiter Without Result.

HE RESERVES HIS DEFENSE

Dr. Lyman Abbott and E. M. Shepard to Address the Indignation Mass Meeting To-night.

The Committee of Citizens from the Committee of One Hundred and Seventy-five of Brooklyn called upon President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday to set forth their grievances against the present trolley arrangements.

The committee was received in Mr. Rossiter's private office at 4:30 o'clock. It comprised Harry A. Hanbury, chief spokesman; ex-Assemblyman G. H. Parshall, ex-Assemblyman W. C. Durack, Willis Van Valkenburgh, James P. Farrell, Daniel Porter, Daniel Moynihan, James Masters, M. L. Seelman, and William Eade. Mr. Rossiter stipulated that no newspaper men should be present, and they were excluded despite the remonstrances of Mr. Hanbury and other members of the committee.

After the meeting Mr. Hanbury and other members said that Mr. Rossiter had listened to all they had to say, including suggestions as to changes in the service desired by the residents of South Brooklyn, but was careful to make no promises.

Mr. Rossiter declared, they said, that the changes recently made were intended for the convenience and comfort of the public, and he had no good reason to believe that the company had failed of its purpose. He was satisfied that the new system was approved by all but a comparatively few of the company's patrons, and was confident that with a fair trial it would prove satisfactory.

Mr Rossiter is said to be reserving his defense for the State Railroad Commissioners.

The preparations for the mass meeting at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth, to-night have been about completed. Unless the Executive Committee is without its reckoning, the meeting will be one of the largest gatherings to protest against the methods of the railroad corporation that has ever been held in Brooklyn. Harry A. Hanbury, the Chairman, said last evening that he had every assurance that the hall will be packed by citizens not only from the western section of the city, but from the Corona, Ridgewood, East New York, and the territory south and west of these places where the old system of transfers has been abolished.

Unless a change is made to-day in the programme as already mapped out, Edward M. Shepard and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will be among the speakers. They have been invited, and the committee expects they will accept. Luke D. Stapleton will make an address on the legal features of the case in reference to the violation of the franchise, and Councilmen William A. Doyle and John J. McGarry will talk on legislative measures for relief. Other speakers will address the meeting.

A petition to be presented to the Railroad Commission on Saturday, adopted at the meeting of the Executive Committee of One Hundred and Seventy-five Citizens last Saturday night in South Brooklyn, will be read. This is in the form of a severe indictment of the Rapid Transit Company's management of its lines, and includes a prayer for relief, from the double fares charged, the abolition of transfer points, a demand for a protected pathway on the elevated structure, vestibule cars for the comfort and protection of motormen, more cars, a more regular schedule, and accommodations for the public at transfer points.

Hundreds of affidavits from citizens, setting forth their grievances, have been received by Chairman Hanbury to be presented to the Railroad Commission, and doubtless many more will be handed in at the meeting to-night.

In connection with the hearing on Saturday, the following circular was distributed around Brooklyn yesterday:

"The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will give a public hearing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Nov. 18, 1899, at 1 P. M., to receive complaints of the citizens of Brooklyn against the service now being rendered by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

"All persons having cause for complaint against said company are requested to at once send their statements either by letter or affidavit—the latter being preferred—to Mr. Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and Seventy-five, at 96 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, or to Mr. Willis Van Valkenburgh, Secretary of the Citizens' Protective Association of the Twenty-second Ward, at 438 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, such affidavits and statements to be presented to the Board of Railroad Commissioners at said hearing. No names will be published unless authorized."

The various Boards of Trades of the borough have sent out circulars on similar lines.

The proposition was made yesterday to invite the Railroad Commissioners to take a ride over parts of the road in order to give them a practical demonstration of its workings. The hour of 6 o'clock, when the crowds are greatest, has been suggested in order to give those members a clear idea of the inconveniences of travel during rush hours. Some of the Brooklyn people have expressed the hope that rain or snow will propitiously fall at the time, in case the Commissioners can be induced to accept the invitation, in order to make the object lesson all the more striking.

Among the many complaints received yesterday from the Bay Ridge section was one from J. H. Muller, a grocer in Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Muller said: "I have lost twelve customers who have moved away from here this Winter on account of the bad service. I tell you it means a lot if the people are to be chased away by the crazy management of the railroad. Every person who comes into my store complains. The way in which we are treated is injuring this locality, depreciating property values, and killing business."

E. W. Kennedy of Eighty-second Street, near Twenty-third Avenue, said yesterday: "I go to Manhattan by way of the Thirty-ninth Street ferry, and unless I start fifteen minutes earlier than I should be required to, I invariably miss the boat. Then there is a wait of half an hour or a walk to Fortieth Street and Third Avenue, where I must pay double fare to get to my business. The outrage of it all is that Mr. Rossiter has got all the roads under his management and we must take what he gives us. He is insane to put a system in operation that will injure the growth of this part of the city."

BROOKLYN CITIZEN'S COMPLAINT.

Says 26th Ward Is Handicapped by "Wretched Transportation Facilities."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader of your valued paper and as a resident of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn of twelve years' standing, I note that, while the people of all sections of this city are protesting against the outrageous treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, I have heard, as yet, no protest from the residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward, more especially from those who live beyond the "jumping-off place" at Van Siclen Avenue. Probably their apparent apathy is due to long years of despair following fruitless efforts to obtain a remedy for their unfortunate situation.

There is no good reason why this should not be one of the best and most attractive residence sections of Greater New York but for the wretched transportation facilities with which it is handicapped. For years its people had to tramp through mud and rain from Van Siclen Avenue to their homes, until the elevated railroad was good and ready to extend its line to Cypress Hills. It is true they could take the surface cars, but this entailed, in addition to the time required for the journey, a long and uncertain wait for a through car; or, they could stand without shelter in any weather and do their waiting at Alabama Avenue. Even the poor privilege of a transfer at Alabama Avenue is cut off under the new regulations, and passengers must either wait for a through car or pay two fares.

But it is mainly of the management of the elevated railroad that the residents in this section have a right to complain. The Brooklyn Bridge or Lexington Avenue line carries a much larger number of passengers than any other division; possibly more than any two divisions combined. To accommodate this large traffic the dirtiest and most uncomfortable cars and the meanest apology for motive power the road possesses (which is saying a good deal) are employed. A glance at the trains on this division, compared with those on the Fifth Avenue or Kings County branches, will confirm this assertion. One train on Lexington Avenue, with the passengers jammed in regardless of comfort, health, or even decency, during busy hours, to two well-lighted, reasonably comfortable trains on the South Brooklyn branch is the usual average.

The fool management of the road is illustrated in many ways. As an example: The "rapid transit" (sic) trains that run on the Lexington Avenue division during the "rush" hours are scheduled to pass the stations at Navy Street, Washington and Grand Avenues without stopping, presumably to save time. But they are sent out invariably to follow Ridgewood trains that run over the same tracks as far as Grand Avenue and stop at all stations. The effect of this arrangement is not only to rob the "fast" train of any advantage it might gain, but to compel passengers desiring to make any of the stations that the Lexington Avenue trains do not stop at to wait two or three trains before they can reach their destinations. Again, at the junction of Broadway and Lexington Avenue, beyond which point the trains of both divisions run on the same tracks, it is customary to hold the Lexington Avenue train until the Broadway train, which runs to the terminus of the road, has passed. This gives the passengers bound for points beyond Van Siclen Avenue an opportunity to cool off until the next Broadway train comes along, after two or three intervening bridge trains have passed. Other instances similar to the above might be quoted, were it not for trenching too much on your valuable space.

If any section of the Borough of Brooklyn has cause to complain of the management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company it is the residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward, the natural development of whose property has been blighted by the outrageous treatment they have received, to say nothing of the loss of time, discomfort, and inconvenience they daily suffer.

I am very much surprised that I have as yet heard of no steps being taken in this section to lay these grievances before the State Railroad Commission at its meeting. A TWENTY-SIXTH WARDER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1899.

ELEVATED AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Health Board Takes Up Complaints of Citizens—Pillar Bases Declared to be Impaired.

The Board of Health yesterday began its inquiry into the complaints it has received against the Manhattan Elevated Railway. Capt. Chadwick, whose complaint it was supposed would be taken up, was not present, nor was the alleged had ventilation of the Manhattan's cars touched upon.

President Murphy of the board, at the opening of the session, said that he wished to deny the report that the inquiry is directed at the Manhattan Road alone. He said that Capt. Chadwick's letter has been called to the attention of the officials of all the surface lines. The Manhattan was represented by its counsel, J. T. Davies, and the General Manager, Alfred Skitt. President York of the Police Board, and Drs. Cosby and Jenkins were present. President Murphy announced that the board has received 107 complaints against the Manhattan Road.

Watts G. Gardiner, a Sanitary Inspector of the board, testified that several of the castings on which the pillars of the Greenwich Street section of the Ninth Avenue elevated rest are cracked. Similar defective castings, he said, have been found in Battery Park. Mr. Gardiner held that these cracks are caused by the swaying of the structure. He explained photographs that had been made of various parts of the structure. One photograph showed the cracks in the concrete at the base of one of the Greenwich Street pillars. It was elicited that the pillars rest upon the base castings in four sockets, and that where cracks had been found it was only in one socket.

"Is it fair," asked Mr. Davies, "if only one socket is found to be impaired, to mention this alone and not to say that the other three sockets are sound? Is it fair to say that the pillar is unsafe?"

"It means that the pillar is impaired just 25 per cent. I call that fair," was the answer. Just the slightest heat was displayed in the questions and answers.

"Gardiner, keep your wits together," said President Murphy. "He's trying to lead you away to another subject. I can see it."

The examination then became technical, the subject being the method of Inspectors in ascertaining the vibration and swaying of the Greenwich Street structure, Mr. Davies challenging the accuracy of the method used.

Mention was made by President Murphy of a complaint made by a citizen concerning the condition of the rails at the curve at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, it being claimed that the rails are loose and spring up after a train passes. No discussion followed.

Mr. Gardiner said that in some places on the south side of Houston Street, the lateral motion of the structure had been three-quarters of an inch.

The question of sanitary facilities and regulation in the elevated stations was taken up, with the result that one week was given the company, in which time the Health Board Inspectors will prepare a complete report of all stations.

The inquiry was adjourned to Nov. 29.

BOY'S ARM ON A HOSE PIPE.

Car Inspector at the Grand Central Station Makes a Gruesome Find.

George Barker, a Car Inspector employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at the Grand Central Station, last evening found the forearm of a boy clinging to the hose pipe that conveys the steam from the locomotive to the baggare car. The train which Barker was inspecting left New Haven at 4:30 o'clock and arrived here at 7:15 o'clock.

Barker took the arm into the sub-police station, and the Station, and Sergt. Lonsdale summoned Engineer Gustave Curnon and Conductor John Gallagher of the train before him. They knew of no accident that had happened during their trip to the city. The arm was taken to the Morgue.

FRAUDULENT BEER LABELS.

Testimony Showing Great Frauds Before the Senate Committee.

The Senate committee which is investigating the methods of making beer, ale, and porter, with a view to recommending National legislation prohibiting the use of anything but hops, grain, and water, held another session yesterday at the Hotel Imperial.

George B. Sadler, editor of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, was one of the witnesses. He said that among the imported spirits, protected by a high duty, more of the spurious than of the genuine are sold. He called special attention to the use of fraudulent labels and the refilling of genuine bottles. He made the statement that the United States Government loses about $6,000,000 annually by the use of imitation labels on spirits and about $2,000,000 annually by the use of spurious beer labels.

Dr. Francis Wyatt, a chemist, told the committee that the use of starch-bearing cereals in the manufacture of beer does not affect the quality or purity, and he added that it is impossible to tell from analysis whether or not cereals are used. He has made a large number of tests for aloes, and does not believe they are ever used as a substitute for hops.

PEACE CONFERENCE WORK.

Frederick W. Holls Talks of the Results Attained at The Hague.

Frederick W, Holls, who was one of the delegation which represented the United States at the Peace Conference at The Hague, spoke on the work and results of the conference to a large audience last evening at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

After some introductory remarks Mr. Holls said that when the American delegates arrived at The Hague they found the air full of suspicions. Diplomat after diplomat who called on them termed the conference the crowning farce of the century, and most of the representatives of European Governments grumbled most pathetically at having received such ridiculous commissions after lifetimes of labor for their countries. Others began to make use of the opportunity to suggest various diplomatic combinations.

Into this air, laden with diplomatic miasma, the American delegates came like a refreshening northern breeze. They lost no time in making it known that they were there for business; that they had certain propositions which they wanted accepted or else rejected for good and sufficient reasons.

Mr. Holls then proceeded to describe the various members of the congress and outlined its work and the means by which what he said was its most important result, the organization of a permanent arbitration tribunal, was accomplished. He said that soon after the conference began it was realized that disarmament must follow, not precede, arbitration, and spoke of the arbitration resolutions as the "Magna Charta of international law."

If, he added, it prevented only one war in a century, the existence of the tribunal would be fully justified. Before the bar of public opinion statesmen would in future have to explain why they had not appealed to arbitration to settle international disputes should they appeal to force of arms instead.

DEAN C. WORCESTER SPEAKS

Defends Philippine Operations in an Address at Chicago.

TERMS IT A MOST HUMANE WAR

Two Regiments Could Traverse the Islands, but a Large Army Is Necessary to Protect Natives.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission, spoke at Central Music Hall to-night upon "The Philippine Question." The address, which was delivered under the auspices of the Hamilton Club, a local Republican organization, was received with every manifestation of approval. Dean Worcester followed in the main the line of argument regarding the retention of the Philippines which has been published in the report of the Philippine Commission. There was a large audience.

Prof. Worcester said at the outset that the issues raised by the Philippine question, directly and indirectly, were more important, more far-reaching in their consequences than any our Nation has been called upon to meet since its birth. He deprecated the ideas of those willing to make party politics out of questions which involved the well being and the future destiny of millions of their fellow-beings. Proceeding, he said:

"If all the accusations brought by those who declaim against our so-called 'crime in the Philippines' are true we have indeed committed a great transgression against the people of those islands. I propose to take up some of the alleged facts often quoted in support of the curious charges and scrutinize them somewhat closely. I shall try to make my examination wholly dispassionate."

Prof. Worcester then took various arguments presented against the American policy in the Philippines and, quoting from Senate documents, from the proclamations of Aguinaldo, and from a mass of official evidence, most of which has been made public heretofore, and answered the several criticisms. His answers were directed specially to the arguments "of a gentleman who recently addressed an audience from the rostrum on which I stand."

He also stated that members of Aguinaldo's own Cabinet testified before the commission that even after his proclamation of June 18 he freely admitted that no American had ever promised him independence for his people. The speaker added:

"It has been often stated that our Consul at Singapore, Spencer Pratt, exceeded his authority and made the promise in question, if not directly, at least indirectly. I am indebted to Admiral Dewey for the statement that Mr. Pratt is ready to take oath to never having made any such promise, and I may add that legal proceedings brought by Mr. Pratt against a publisher for this and other charges resulted successfully."

After citing much evidence Prof. Worcester said: "I believe I have shown that there was no true co-operation between our land forces and the Filipinos except in the fact that we fought a common foe, each in his own way. I may add that we required no help in taking the city. It lay completely at the mercy of Dewey's guns, and soldiers were needed to occupy it, not to take it. The fighting of Aug. 13 was perfunctory and designed only to save the honor of the Spanish troops. After the fall of the city, Aguinaldo modestly demanded of Gen. Merritt the royal palace for himself, and in addition the principal churches, a share in the public funds, and, most important of all, the arms and ammunition surrendered by the Spanish troops, of which he had long planned to possess himself. It is needless to add that his requests were refused."

EFFORTS TO AVOID CONFLICT.

Speaking of the efforts to avoid a conflict, the speaker said: "I am often asked the question, 'Might not all this have been avoided, if, even after the fall of Manila, attempts had been made to come to an understanding with the insurgents?' I am glad to be able to say to you that such attempts were made. Gen. Otis, who did not believe that the insurgent leaders were plotting trouble, had repeated interviews with on and another of them."

After detailing the fruitless negotiations and citing from Gen. Otis's letters, he continued: "The prime cause of the failure of these final negotiations lay in the fact that the Filipino Commissioners were unable to formulate any definite statement of their own desires. They did say that they desired independence under United States protection, but in discussion made it evident first, that they did not themselves know what they meant by these words, and, second, that they were not agreed among themselves even as to the general demand."

At another point the speaker said: "I have no hesitation in saying that the United States did infinitely more than Aguinaldo's army toward driving out and destroying Spanish power in the Philippine Islands. If our claim to sovereignty was shadowy, what shall we say as to the claim of a tribe representing less than one-sixth of the population of the islands and exercising jurisdiction over but a small part of the Philippine territory.

"At the time I left Manila, the Province of Batangas was overrun with thieves and murderers. No attempt was being made to enforce law and order. The public schools were abandoned. Forced contributions had been wrung from the people at the bayonet point until many of them were ruined. Unwilling contributors had been punished by having their hands hacked off, and even by being buried alive. The individual houses in such important towns as Taal were intrenched in order that the inhabitants might defend themselves against their neighbors. The Military Governor of the province, although a Tagalog and an insurgent, had characterized the condition existing as 'complete anarchy' and had repeatedly sent in secret to Manila, asking for aid to restore order, and promising to surrender with his troops if he would only dispatch a small force to his aid."

WHY A LARGE ARMY IS REQUIRED.

The speaker denounced as false statements that the Americans had no friends among the Filipinos and declared we had many good, true friends among them. He proceeded:

"I hear it said, if only a small fraction of the Philippine population is in arms against us, and if the great majority of the people are ready to accept American sovereignty, why is it that we are compelled to send a great army to the islands? I answer first, because we are waging the most humane war in history. If it were simply a matter of killing, we should not need so large an army. Two regiments of troops could go where they choose in the Island of Luzon to-day and kill to their hearts' content without serious risk. It is because we are attempting to protect the peaceable inhabitants from the depredations of the lawless, that we require so large a force.

"Finally a word as to the way out. Is it conceivable that we should withdraw our troops, abandoning our friends to the certain vengeance of our enemies and the people at large to civil war and utter anarchy? There can be but one answer to this question. Our troops must stay until armed resistance has ceased and public confidence has been fully restored. The day will come, sooner or later, when native soldiers, under American officers, or under officers of their own, will do a large share of the work that remains to be done.

"In the matter of autonomy we have already made a safe beginning, and the experiment in municipal and provincial governments, which are even now in progress, will eventually furnish a safe basis for Congressional action.

GREAT FAITH IN THE FILIPINOS.

"In closing, let me say that there does not live an 'anti-imperialist' who has more sincere regard for the people of the Philippine Islands, or a keener interest in their present and future welfare, than myself. I have great faith in them. I believe that under our guidance they will make rapid progress in civilization, and will soon be able to take an important share in the burden of governing their country, but I know that if the full weight of that burden were thrown upon them to-day, they would inevitably sink under it.

"Those who affect to believe that we are creating bloody disorder by our presence in the Philippine Islands; that the natives would continue to hate us even if we gave them good government; that they would be better off under a very bad government entirely their own than under a very good one administered in part by others, and that the only logical and honorable course open to us is to withdraw our forces and leave the peaceable and law abiding natives of the Philippine Islands at the mercy of Aguinaldo and his army, may be sincere in their convictions but by freely giving voice to them, they are encouraging the ambitious Tagalog leader to prolong a hopeless struggle. The prolongation of this struggle is costing us millions of dollars and, what is far worse, good, red American blood. Let history fix the responsibility for it.

"Those of us who believe that the flag should stay in the East, and that under its shadow we should patiently teach to our new wards the lessons they must learn ere they can take their place in the great family of nations as a free and united people, should stand shoulder to shoulder. There is work for us to do. Let those scoff who will. The future of 10,000,000 of human beings and the honor of a great Nation are in our keeping, and the eyes of the world are upon us. Let us not prove unfaithful to our trust."

HIS WIFE AS A SKELETON.

Okerlind Danced Chicken Bones on Table to Show How She Would Look.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard the application for divorce made by Mrs. Mary E. Okerlind from Gustavus E. Okerlind of Brooklyn. Mrs. Okerlind testified that when they used to have chicken for dinner Mr. Okerlind would pick the bones and then take them in his hands and dance them up and down the table, so she could see how she would look as a skeleton. He would say to her upon such occasions that they had been married nine years and that it was time she died, as no wife should live longer.

Mr. Okerlind testified that his wife has always treated him harshly and threatened him with bodily harm. Once she threw a pail of water on him when he was in the garden. Justice Bookstaver reserved decision.

REV. DR. MORRISON'S RECEPTION.

He Will Leave for Portland, Oregon, Early Next Week.

A farewell reception was given last evening by the members of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Throop Avenue and Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, to their rector, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison. The latter has accepted a call to take charge of a church in Portland, Oregon, and will leave for his new field of labor in the early part of next week.

The reception was held in the Sunday school room, which had been decorated with banners, flowers, and potted plants. The attendance was large, nearly all the parishioners being present, as well as many clergymen and other friends of the pastor from Brooklyn, Manhattan, and other places.

During the evening Dr. Morrison was presented by his friends with a loving cup and some handsome clerical vestments. He will officiate for the last time as rector of St. Matthew's Church at next Sunday evening's service.

SCHOONER SNARE ABANDONED.

Crew Left Her Sinking Off Cape Cod and Were Picked Up.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 17.—The schooner J. P. Johnson arrived here this morning with the crew of the New York schooner Alfaretta S. Snare on board. The Snare was abandoned in a sinking condition seventy miles east of Cape Cod. She was bound from St. John, N. B., for New York with a cargo of spruce piling.

Last Saturday night she encountered a heavy gale, which continued through Sunday and well into Sunday evening, the rough seas causing her to roll heavily. Part of the rigging went overboard, and it was necessary to cut away the masts in order to right her. To make the situation worse, a serious leak started. Aftern nightfall on Monday torch signals which had been lighted were seen by the British schooner J. P. Johnson, and she took off the exhausted men.

The Snare was built at Bath, Me., in 1880, and hailed from the port of New York. She registered 252 tons gross.

BISHOP DOANE ON DIVORCES.

Episcopal Prelate of Albany Opposes Remarriage After Separation.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Bishop Doane in his address to the diocesan convention to-day dwelt at length upon the divorce question. Speaking of divorce, he said in part:

"I am most urgent that we should consider the duty of giving a tone to society, in the hope that, when it can be induced to set it ban upon offenses against God's law, there will be a power at work far more efficient to arrest the evil than can be measured by its good influence upon those who are determined to sin. Speaking practically, I beg you to consider whether the exigency of the social crisis does not demand the heroic treatment of absolute and unvarying prohibition.

"If this church can by any language or by any enactment of canon or rubric rid herself of all responsibility for remarriage after divorce, she will have set up a barrier against the foul tide of the desecration of marriage, of the degradation of the family, of the deterioration of the home, which must turn the current aside, until it finds its way where it belongs, into the sewage, and not into the sources of supply."

TROLLEY WIRE EXPLODES GAS.

A terrific explosion of gas followed the breaking yesterday of a trolley wire in Myrtle Avenue, near Throop, Brooklyn. A dozen Italians who were working in a nearby trench were stunned, and hundreds of panes of glass in neighboring houses were broken.

The Brooklyn Union Gaslight Company is removing an old gas main on the south side of Myrtle Avenue, and a trench is being dug to remove the pipe in sections. The Italians were working in the trench just before noon, when the trolley wire over the up track parted from a guy wire, and the end in descending landed on the trade nearest the trench. It created an electric circuit and caused the accumulation of gas in the ground and in the trench to explode.

After the dust which followed the explosion had cleared away, the Italians were found lying motionless in the trench, and at first it was believed that some of them had been killed. Then one by one they scrambled to their feet. All, with the exception of John Jervine of 91 Union Avenue, succeeded in escaping with a few bruises. Jervine's head was badly cut, and he suffered severely from shock. The explosion delayed travel for half an hour.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"A. M. F." is informed that the word "Mizpah" is from the Hebrew, and in that language it is "Mitzpah." It was the name of several places in Palestine. The first recorded use of the word fully explains its meaning. In the thirty-first chapter of Genesis, forty-eighth and forty-ninth verses, the story is told of Jacob and Laban raising a rude heap of stones to serve as a "witness" to their covenant, and as a landmark of the boundary they had agreed upon as marking their respective possessions. The word means "the watch-tower," and comes from a Hebrew root word, "tsaphah," to look out. As Laban, the Syrian, uses the word, it is supposed to have come originally from some language other than Hebrew.

Coming on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Among the passengers aboard the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd, which sailed from Cherbourg for New York yesterday, are Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Madrazo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Leroy White, Mrs. William Astor, Miss Caton, Mme. Gadski, Poultney Bigelow, Ludovic Breitner, Giovanni Bianchi, the Italian Consul General; Walter S. Gurnee, F. C. Hotaling, John A. Little, and Miss Bloodgood.

Eloping Wife Wants to Return Home.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Johnson Lake and Robert Cooper went away from Kingston a month ago, and a couple of weeks later they were read out of the church by their pastor, the Rev. Fergus A. Denis. Mr. Lake to-day received a letter from his runaway wife. She says she is in New York, and that Cooper left her a week ago. She asks her husband to allow her to return home. Mr. Lake was highly elated, and immediately telegraphed to his wife to come back.

BEWARE of Imitations of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Liebig

WEDDED IN MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mr. Guggenheimer, as Acting City Executive, Serves a Friend.

President Guggenheimer of the Council was called upon several days ago by a friend, Edmund Eckert, of 22 West Ninety-fifth Street, who asked him to use his good offices to obtain Mayor Van Wyck's consent to perform the marriage ceremony between Mr. Eckert and Miss Emilie Marie Gietl. Mr. Guggenheimer was unable to persuade the Mayor to officiate, owing to one of the Mayor's personal rules, so the difficulty was solved by the Mayor's giving up his office for the afternoon and leaving Mr. Guggenheimer as Acting Mayor.

Accordingly, at 3:30 o'clock the bridal couple, with Albert Meyer as a witness, entered the Mayor's public office, where the ceremony was performed. Before dismissing the couple, Mr. Guggenheimer said to the bride with a laugh, "I will now affix my official seal," whereupon he kissed the young woman.

DOG GAVE FIRE ALARM.

Probably Saved Master and Family—Animals in the "Zoo" Scared.

The home of William O'Donnell and his family, a two-story frame building, in Garden Street, near the new Zoological Gardens, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. The family, consisting of O'Donnell, his wife, a baby one month old, and four other children, were asleep in the house.

The family watchdog, a large animal, a cross between a bloodhound and a Newfoundland, first saw the blaze from his kennel in the yard. He jumped through the window of the room in which O'Donnell and his wife were sleeping and awakened them. They ran through the rain and mud in their night clothes to a neighbor's, 500 yards distant, and after he had borrowed some clothing O'Donnell went back for his children, who were left sleeping in the top of the house. They were all rescued by the father and the firemen just before the flames reached them.

The house was situated on an elevation overlooking the new Zoological Gardens, and the animals were badly frightened by the flames. The buffalo and elk bellowed, alarming the other animals, and the watchmen had a hard time to quiet them. The fire engines became stuck in the mud and the entire building burned.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	6:49	Sun sets	4:41	Moon sets	5:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	6:14	Gov. Isl'd	6:45	H. Gate	8:41
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	6:48	Gov. Isl'd	7:14	H. Gate	9:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigen Luise, Southampton and Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Merida, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
G. W. Clyde, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mozart, Santos	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Tampico, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $23, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $23, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $12 and up to Nov. $25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 16.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 10.
Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
European, London, Nov. 4.
Francisco, Hull, Oct. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Kentucky, Dartmouth, Nov. 1.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Manitou, London, Nov. 9.
Nethergate, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Nov. 4.
Orwell, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Nov. 8.
Pisa, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Nov. 3.
Saale, Bremen, Nov. 7.
San Agustin, Havana, Nov. 12.
Santiago, Santiago, Nov. 11.
Thornley, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 31.
Werra, Gibraltar, Nov. 5.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 4.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 3.
City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 13.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Nov. 12.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 5.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Nov. 14.
Orinoco, St. Kitts, Nov. 12.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
Snowflake, Penarth, Nov. 3.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18.

Anselma de Larrinaga, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Bernard, Para, Nov. 6.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 4.
Ponce, San Juan, Nov. 12.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Nov. 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 11.

SUNDAY, NOV. 19.

El Sud, New Orleans, Nov. 14.
La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 11.
Pontiac, Curacao, Nov. 10.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 9.
Boston City, Swansea, Nov. 6.
Cymric, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
Etona, St. Lucia, Nov. 13.
Menominee, London, Nov. 9.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Nov. 13.

TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

Ella, Colon, Nov. 13.
Hudson, New Orleans, Nov. 15.
Kensington, Antwerp, Nov. 11.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 9.

Arrived.

SS Montcalm, (Br.,) Shallis, London Oct. 29, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

U. S. transport Sedgwick, Hendricks, Havana. Nov. 11, with passengers and discharged soldiers and employes to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M., 14th.

SS Allianca, Skillings, Colon Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen, (not as reported.)

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Huby, Hull Oct. 28, to Sanderson & Son. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 3:58 P. M.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Anderson, Genoa Oct. 25, and Naples 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager & Co. East of Fire Island at 1:45 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Nov. 12 and Charleston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 15, 9:30 P. M., west, light; sky overcast.

Sailed.

SS India, (Ger.,) for Vera Cruz.
SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Manhanset, (Br.,) for Leith, &c.
SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) for Reval.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Oceanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Spoken.

Bark Nellie Troop, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York for Saigon, was spoken Oct. 27, in latitude 11 south, longitude 27 west.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that the spar buoy painted red and black in horizontal stripes, which was established to mark the wreck of the coal barge Daisy, sunk in New York Upper Bay, will be discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that the red and black horizontally striped gas buoy, established to mark the wreck of a three-masted schooner, name unknown, sunk in Swash Channel, New York Lower Bay, has been discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

CHARLESTON HARBOR LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Nov. 27, 1899, the following changes will be made in lights in Charleston Harbor: Sullivan's Island Cove Pierhead Light and East Side of Channel Beacon Light, No. 4, will be discontinued. Hog Island Beacon Light, No.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. PLATT'S CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, it is announced, favors several amendments to the charter of this city to correct evils in its working which, in his judgment, call for remedies. He will accordingly use his great influence with the Legislature to secure the enactment of amending bills at the coming session.

The Mayor's term, he thinks, should be reduced to two years, and he should not be eligible for another term. One branch of the Municipal Assembly should be abolished, and he concurs in Mr. Low's suggestion that the minority party—Mr. PLATT's party—should have a larger representation. He fears that the powers of the Board of Public Improvements are excessive and dangerous; he will therefore seek to have them curtailed as a protection to the rights of the public. Our neighbor The Evening Post points out that Mr. PLATT's programme of charter reform reflects no imperative Republican demand that the sections which were inserted for the benefit of the Ramapo water job shall be stricken out. This, we take it, is what is known as captious criticism; at any rate, as it may and probably does relate to Mr. PLATT's private business, it is clearly out of place and uncalled for. The Senator heartily favors the abolition of superfluous commissions, and the Commissioners of Accounts are instanced as types of the superfluous. Finally, Mr. PLATT approves the State Constabulary bill of last Winter, putting the police of this city under the control of an officer not chosen by the people of the city and having his office at Albany.

This is a programme of varying merit. It might be a good thing to reduce the term of the Mayor to two years, but the Republican charter made it four years. No reason for the change appears except that the first Mayor elected under this Republican charter happened to be a Democrat and a Tammany man. It might not be an unmixed evil if both houses of the Municipal Assembly were abolished. Certainly the Board of Public Improvements has too much power when it is possible for it to fasten upon the city almost without the knowledge of its people a contract for water that is not needed at a cost of $200,000,000. Mayor STRONG'S Commissioners of Accounts were thought to be a highly useful pair when they were unearthing the secrets of Tammany extravagance and corruption. It is the other fellow's inquisitors who seem superfluous to the Republican boss.

But these are not the vital and fundamental criticisms of Mr. PLATT's scheme of charter reform. First of all criticisms and above all others comes the demand that he show his mandate to undertake the betterment of the charter. Have the people of the City of New York authorized or requested him to procure these amendments to their organic law? He is the leader of a minority party, a party that has so little substance and that even with all the aid it could command of the independent vote and the labor vote the candidate it supported for Sheriff in this county was beaten by 53,000 plurality. It is an old criticism of Senator PLATT's activities in the affairs of this city that he is a voter in Tioga County, not here. But it is a criticism that is entirely pertinent to the present discussion. Another criticism of the Senator's reform programme and one that is entirely destructive of his pretensions is this—that if the people of New York City had an effective desire for the amendment of their charter that desire would first reveal itself and take shape somewhere else than in Mr. PLATT's office down Broadway or in his political headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

This is conspicuously true of the State Constabulary bill which the Senator warmly approves. That measure is utterly reckless in its naked partisanship, and infamous in its denial of the right of the people of this city to administer their own home Government and regulate their local affairs. The police force of this city is supported by the taxes paid by its people and is intended for the protection of their lives and property. That the control of it should be taken out of the hands of their chosen representatives and intrusted to persons in no way responsible to them is a proposition which savors more of the principles of government that obtain in Turkey than of those constitutional and statutory guarantees which embody the American principle. Mr. PLATT's reform, in a word, is to reduce this great city to the status of a satrapy, governed by himself through his legislative agents at Albany without any regard to the wishes or views of the people of New York. Home rule, which the Republican makers of the charter pretended had been guaranteed to us by their work, is flouted by the boss because it stands in the way of his partisan designs. He holds and wields the power of the State, and he proposes to use it to work his will upon this city, which is already more than half of the State.

Mr. CROKER is not always wise in politics, nor are his judgments always sound, but we think his views of Mr. PLATT's State Constabulary bill will commend themselves to general acceptance as sagacious:

> The Republicans, backed by Senator PLATT, tried to pass the bill last Winter, but failed, owing to the opposition of the newspapers and Republican Senators who refused to be whipped into line for a bill which struck at home rule. The people were opposed to the bill, and they showed their opposition from one end of the State to the other. It is a force bill, and if enacted into a law it will kill the Republican Party in this State.

There are a good many cities in the State. Some of them are usually Republican. If all of them show themselves as resentful of the Constabulary bill as this city will certainly show itself to be, Mr. PLATT's party might not, indeed, be quite killed, but his power at Albany would undergo a serious diminishment that might place him in the position of a boss without functions.

QUAY AND THE SENATE.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to be a Senator of the United States, after the Legislature of his State had failed to elect him and had adjourned, and expects to be seated by the votes of a majority of the Senate.

HENRY W. CORBETT was appointed by the Governor of Oregon to be a Senator of the United States, the Legislature of that State having failed to elect. He applied to be seated, and the Senate, on Feb. 28, 1898, by a vote of 50 to 19, declared him to be not entitled to take his seat as a member of the body. One of the Senators who voted with the majority to exclude CORBETT was PENROSE, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

The majority vote against CORBETT was made up of 17 Republicans and 33 Democrats, Populists, and silver men. The vote to seat CORBETT was wholly Republican. The Republicans at that time lacked a majority of the Senate. The Republicans will have in the next Senate a clear majority of 14 to begin with. Six Democrats who voted to exclude CORBETT have been succeeded by Republicans. The 19 Senators who voted to seat CORBETT, excepting Senator MORRILL of Vermont, are still in the Senate, and Vermont has a Republican in MORRILL's place.

It will be evident, after these figures and facts have been considered, that a very interesting contest approaches. In February, 1898, nearly half the Republican members of the Senate voted against encouraging an aspirant for the Senate to hope to get in, after a deadlock, by appointment. If all the opposition Senators and half the Republican Senators decide to stand by the record, QUAY will be rejected by a larger majority than that against CORBETT. If the 17 Senators who voted against CORBETT maintain their former position their votes and those of the opposition will, in a full Senate, exclude QUAY by a decisive majority.

QUAY is said to be very confident. He will be voted for by Mr. HOAR, Mr. FRYE, Mr. HANNA, Mr. FORAKER, Mr. LODGE, and other eminent Republicans. But these Senators all voted for CORBETT, at a time when, if all the Republicans present had voted for CORBETT, and all the other Senators present had voted against him, he would have been admitted.

There is no rule of the Senate requiring that the body shall be consistent in its voting. There are traditions that sometimes constrain the body to respect its recorded decisions in such matters as this. The debate on CORBETT's case did not develop any opinion strongly supporting the theory that the other way to become a Senator, next to the proper way of being elected, is to contrive a dead-lock and trust to a friendly Governor to appoint a candidate not acceptable to the people of the State to be represented.

THE DECLINE OF FRANCE.

That is an extraordinary sequel of the Dreyfus trial which is now going on in France, and which seems to furnish the most important moral of that wonderful investigation. Not many years ago a very leading newspaper of New York was able to allude to France, without exciting any dissent, as the nation which had maintained "the leadership of Europe" without dispute for several centuries. If a newspaper were to say that now, nobody would know what it was talking about so long as the comparison was confined to Continental Europe. If the British islands were included it would be supposed to-day to refer to Great Britain.

Certainly nobody would take an allusion to "the leader of Europe" to-day to be an allusion to France. For this France has only herself to thank. The defeat by Prussia was bad, but it was not the worst. No doubt the original condemnation of DREYFUS was an event calculated to bring into contempt the system of military jurisprudence under which such a miscarriage of justice was possible. As soon as the Dreyfus case was really understood the condemnation of that system was sure to follow. But that was not fatal. It might have happened to any army in the world as one of the "cankers of 'a calm world and a long peace.'" We have abundant evidence, in the miraculous inefficiency of the staff departments of our own army, that such a disclosure of the baleful effects of routine might coexist with an undiminished public confidence in the efficiency of the actual fighting force. And that same result might have followed in France if the chiefs of the army or of the fighting force of the army had loyally acknowledged the mistake that had been made, and had done their best to repair it. What was really fatal was that the chiefs of the army rallied around the injustice which had been in the first place casually committed, and did their utmost, by forgery and perjury and subornation of forgery and perjury, to have the injustice sanctioned and perpetuated.

The more such French soldiers as MERCIER and ROGET perjured themselves in desperate endeavors to establish the guilt of an evidently innocent man, the wider spread the conviction that the whole French Army was a trades union honeycombed with corruption. It was incredible that the national defense could safely be intrusted to such hands. And that was what made absurd the pretext that the national defense would be "compromised" by an admission that a mistake had been made in the condemnation of DREYFUS. Everybody outside of France, and a great many thousands of sensible Frenchmen, said to themselves that an army under the direction of such men as MERCIER and ROGET could not possibly be a terror to anybody but its own countrymen.

This belief involved, as a corollary, the belief that the French Army must be reorganized from the top, in order to justify the enormous sacrifice which the French Nation was called upon to make for the national defense. It was not for that purpose that General the Marquis DE GALLIFFET was invoked to come to the assistance of the new Government as Minister of War. It was because there was urgent need of a soldier who as such commanded the public confidence, and who had not been mixed up in the scandal of DREYFUS.

DE GALLIFFET filled that bill. During the trial and since the trial he has approved himself as a true and gallant French soldier and gentleman, such as PICQUART had already approved himself to be, and such as the trades unionists of the French Army had so clearly proved themselves not to be. Since the "chiefs" have shown that they were not to be intrusted with the national defense, and as fast as evidence to that effect appeared against them, he has been trying to purge the French Army, that it might be worth the money spent upon it in the taxes of the French people, and that it might really become formidable to somebody else than honest and courageous French officers. The row in the Chamber of Deputies is neither more nor less than the testimony of the discomfort of the French officers who find themselves put in a dangerous or uncomfortable position by the attempt of the Minister of War to substitute merit for favor as the basis of recognition and promotion in the French Army.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

The latest advices from Kentucky denote that GOEBEL and his conspirators have in effect abandoned their original idea of stealing the State. The evidence that the people have voted against them is too clear. It is not true that a man can be induced to risk his life in order to bring about the triumph of a cause which he does not believe to be just. That cannot happen in Kentucky. It cannot happen in Texas. It cannot happen, on a large scale, in any American community whatever. It may happen that outsiders of the same party as the citizens in control of "the machine" may encourage these latter to resist even the plainest showing that they are beaten. That is what happened in Louisiana in the famous contested election of 1876. The political boss of that Commonwealth, the late J. MADISON WELLS, is reported to have remarked at the time that a majority of 8,000 was more than his machinery had been prepared to nullify.

The majority in Kentucky is less than that. But it seems that, whatever the majority is, in the language of SHAKESPEARE, "'tis enough; 'twill serve." It is enough to make GOEBEL and his conspirators believe that it will not be wholesome for them to throw it out. We have already remarked that, in exigencies like this, in which an unscrupulous politician finds himself tempted to oppose the verdict of the ballot box, it is not altogether a bad thing that it should be understood that the majority, no matter how small it may be, is prepared to defend its rights, even to the shedding of blood. This is the consideration which seems to have moved the conspirators of Kentucky to let the majority have its way.

This determination is a proof of the civilization of the Commonwealth. But it may also be observed that the Commonwealth would have vindicated its own civilization even better by preventing its enemies from passing laws under cover of which they could steal the State, and could be prevented from stealing the State only by a demonstration that the effort would result in bloodshed. In this State it was demonstrated in 1884 that a majority of a few hundreds, much less than the majority which has been cast against GOEBEL in Kentucky, was as safe and inviolable as a majority of 100,000 would have been. There is no reason why every State should not have as strict and unevadable an election law as that of New York, nor why, when an attempt is made to pass an election law like that procured to be passed in the interest of GOEBEL in Kentucky, popular indignation should not manifest itself at that point and render the enactment of such a law impossible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several of the Southern papers have been moved by an appeal which recently appeared in The Americus (Ga.) Times-Recorder to tell again the story of the Alabama and to ask why SCHLEY and BRUMBY are feted, while JOHN MCINTOSH KELL, First Lieutenant under Admiral SEMMES, is living in Atlanta almost forgotten. The Augusta Chronicle says: "JOHN MCINTOSH KELL entered the United States Navy as acting midshipman in 1841, and served on various vessels until the breaking out of the civil war and the secession of Georgia, when he tendered his resignation from the United States Navy and offered his services to his native State. He served with Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES on board the Sumter, and when that vessel was condemned by survey at Gibraltar he and Capt. SEMMES went to the Alabama. Lieut. KELL, as executive officer of the ship, at once entered upon the arduous task of converting the merchant vessel into a full-fledged man-of-war—mounting battery, organizing crew, &c. The history of the Alabama is almost the history of the Confederate Navy." It is, indeed! The Times-Recorder declares that Georgia should give him a pension, and The Chronicle seconds the motion.

—In the opinion of Surgeon General STERNBERG, it "is wise to go slow in changing the army ration until experience has shown just what changes are assuredly desirable." How wise and solemn that is! Also, how utterly it ignores the difference between going slow and standing still, and how carefully it conceals the fact that prolonged and tragical "experience" has already demonstrated, if not exactly "just what changes are assuredly needed," at least that instant action is necessary, and that a change for the worse would be practically impossible. Before our troops went to Tampa, as the first stage of their journey to Cuba, the unsuitability of their rations for service in the tropics was obvious to unassisted common sense; since then people in whom that faculty has ossified or atrophied have been doing their sufficient best to avoid learning anything from the teacher for whose instruction Gen. STERNBERG says he is still waiting. First in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and then in the Philippines, that teacher set up great schools, and she is still giving daily lessons to thousands whose attendance is involuntary, and to more than a few who, like Dr. LOUIS L. SEAMAN, are not thrown into a tremor of angry alarm at the very thought of adapting means to ends and of meeting new conditions as soon as they arise. "Go slow," indeed! In a year and a half the Surgeon General has not convinced himself that troops in Luzon require different food from that provided for troops in Alaska. At this rate of motion how soon is he likely to decide "just what changes are assuredly desirable"?

—If we were looking for proof of the theory that the practice of tipping demoralizes him who gives as much as him who receives, we would not ask for anything more than the letter from Mr. DAVID WELTSCH, which was published in THE TIMES yesterday. How many and how large tips Mr. WELTSCH may be in the habit of giving or taking we do not pretend to know, but from the fervor with which he accepts as true and propounds as original all the arguments that were long since put forward, and almost as long since rejected, as defenses of a habit that turns men into serfs, it is evident enough that his experience has been considerable. In no other way could he possibly have come to think that the tip is payment made by an "open-hearted, generous, intelligent, and noble-minded" person for the "extra services, attention, and politeness of the humbler party." It is, on the contrary, a bribe, extorted under a tacit threat of inattention and impoliteness, and given from a fear, conscious or unconscious, of annoyance or delay. Strictly speaking, the tip goes, not to the waiter or porter, or barber, or other "humbler party," but to the man or corporation that employs him and pretends to pay him wages for the performance of certain labor. And why is it "extra service" for a waiter to serve a dinner well, any more than it is for a cook to cook it well? Nay, nay, Mr. WELTSCH, it is lack of self-respect that takes a tip, lack of moral courage that gives it. The system is utterly bad, robbing labor of its dignity, business of its honesty, and thousands of human beings of the right to resent the application to themselves of words so insulting as "humbler party."

—A few business men, who are old-fashioned as well as elderly, still view the typewriting machine as an offensive innovation, but in the vast majority of commercial transactions the pen is now used only for the production of signatures, and enormous has been the consequent economy of time, temper, and eyes. In private correspondence, however, the pen still pretends to scorn the competition of the machine, and anybody who ventures to break the general rule must be prepared for cold disdain or angry expostulation. The reason for this, probably, is the fact that once it could fairly be assumed that every typewritten letter was a dictated letter, and of course everybody wants the transmission of his or her friend's thoughts to be as direct as possible. But nowadays a large number of people besides professional secretaries have learned the mystery of typewriting, and for them it would be a huge convenience if the last important prejudice against typewritten letters, as such, could be dissipated. Would it not be possible to effect the desired change by inventing a word to be used as "Dictated" is by the business world? "Autotyped" would do if it had not already been burdened with several other significations. "Self-written" is clumsy and inaccurate, and "Unassisted" would be too vague. Some one of our ingenious correspondents can doubtless solve the problem, and win the gratitude of folks who have come to find the pen a nuisance, but who desire to retain their reputation for ordinary courtesy.

—Fiercest of Admiral SCHLEY's newspaper friends is The Baltimore American, and naturally it has been intensely enraged by Secretary LONG's latest contribution to the unfortunate controversy now raging around the Admiral's name. It is running on in this way: "SAMPSON in the plenitude of his glory has sailed away in the New York, the finest ship in the American fleet. The grand, gloomy and peculiar commander in chief and bogus hero had ordered the Massachusetts and Marblehead to Guantanamo Bay to coal. Why didn't he order them to coal at sea as he did SCHLEY? SCHLEY fought this battle substantially with the Brooklyn and Oregon. The Brooklyn was his flagship, and was in the fight at the beginning, at the end, in the middle, and all the time. She was hit oftener than all the other ships put together, and ten times as often as any single ship. SAMPSON was not there. He was not in any fight during the war, except when he unsuccessfully shelled San Juan, and he retreated with his entire fleet the moment the battle got at all warm. The naval and military heroes of America have heretofore been made of sterner stuff, and if we are to judge by the popular ovations to SCHLEY and the coolness shown to SAMPSON, the people have not altered their opinion." That is not likely to "turn away wrath."

GENERAL NOTES.

That excellent newspaper, The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press, has issued an illustrated number of sixty-four pages in commemoration of the completion of its fiftieth year.

* * *

Delaware publicly whips some of its male malefactors, but no woman has been thus punished in the State for nearly fifty years, the law exempting them from its infliction having been enacted in 1855.

* * *

Ex-Congressman Thomas Settle of North Carolina advises the Republicans of his State to leave the proposed disfranchising Constitutional amendment alone and make the campaign on sound money, protection, and support of the National Administration's foreign policy. "Let us," he says, "expand our currency, our manufactures, and our country by an adherence to the principles of the National Republican Party."

* * *

The Massachusetts State Board of Health has expended about $160,000 during the past sixteen years, during which time it has collected and examined about 110,000 specimens or samples of food and drugs, has conducted about 1,400 prosecutions against offenders, and secured the infliction of fines amounting to $33,000.

* * *

The City Council of Portland, Me., has rejected an ordinance providing for the ringing of the curfew bell and imposing a fine or imprisonment for not less than ten days on children under sixteen years of age found in the streets without parents or guardians after 10 o'clock P. M. One member of the board said: "There are enough dead letter blue laws here now."

* * *

The City Council of Bath, Me., some time since refused the request of Charles E. Moody to set up an additional street lamp near his home. Mr. Moody died a little while ago, and when his will was read it was discovered that shortly after the refusal of his request for the lamp he had revoked an intended bequest of $75,000 for a new city hall. Small economies are sometimes costly in the end.

* * *

The State of North Dakota has just passed its tenth birthday. "Fleet-footed civilization!" cries The Bismarck Tribune. "But yesterday we had the sod shack, the ox team, the prairie schooner, and the war-whoop of the untamed red man; to-day we have soirées, musicales, pink teas, and functions, and we have golfers in plaid cloaks and Populists with whiskers. We are only ten years old, but we are a great State."

* * *

Southern papers say that the Daughters of the Confederacy, just before the adjournment of their recent meeting in Richmond, Va., rescinded with great unanimity their action in approval of the purchase of Jefferson Davis's Beauvoir plantation in Mississippi as a home for ex-Confederate veterans. Friends of the project, however, assert that this will not defeat it, and they have letters, they claim, which show that the plan is fully approved by Mrs. Jefferson Davis and those who represent her personally. The plantation contains 1,400 acres.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had almost decided not to answer the communication of Mr. Isaac Wallach, the President of the Mount Sinai Corporation, but I have changed my mind, as there are one or two points in his letter which I think require notice. He claims that the Mount Sinai Hospital has since its incorporation, in 1852, contributed over $4,000,000 collected from private sources, toward the support of the sick poor, and that in so doing the Mount Sinai Hospital, instead of being a burden, has been a source of relief to the municipality. Even admitting that all this is correct, I fail to see that it has any bearing upon the question which I raised as to the propriety of giving public funds to private institutions, no matter how good the work they do or how charitable their objects are. Without entering into any discussion as to the work of his or any other hospital, I must express my doubt as to the amount of good that medical charities do. After some experience with them I am strongly of the opinion that they do as much, if not more, harm than good, and I am satisfied there is no more efficient pauperizing agent than a private medical hospital or dispensary.

The Controller's report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this year gives the amount received by the Mount Sinai Hospital from the city during the year 1898 as $14,414.80, but whether it received more or whether it received less is beside the question. The fact is, it received public assistance at a time when it had a cash balance of $18,813.22, as is shown by the report of the State Board of Charities for 1897. Nor is that all, for in the same year this struggling institution put aside for investment $104,000, having therefore as surplus over and above its expenditures $122,813.22. Perhaps that is a minor matter.

Mr. Wallach furthermore says that in regard to the conversion of a seventy-two-year lease at a rental of $1 per annum, to a gift, is a matter of small importance, amounting merely to the "trifling difference in value between the leasehold and the freehold of the present inadequate building." I write under correction, but my impression is that the land upon which the Mount Sinai stands, and which may be either sold or leased by them, is a pretty valuable piece of property, situated as it is on Lexington Avenue between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. I do not think, therefore, that Mr. Wallach's statement properly expresses the value of this piece of property which the city has given it.

He says that Mount Sinai is about erecting new hospital buildings to cost about $1,500,000, and urges that as a plea for seeking contribution from the city toward this fund. To any such argument as that I take strong ground of opposition. It is not the function of this municipality to help any private institution, I care not what its objects are, to erect buildings or to improve its plant. Public money is for public use, and the diversion of it from that purpose is not excused or palliated in the slightest degree by the plea that it is done in the name of charity.

Mr. Wallach furthermore says that this hospital, in common with all similar institutions, is exempted very properly from the payment of taxes, since they are performing a public service which is extended to people of all classes and denominations without distinction. Again I take issue with him. The mere fact that it performs a public service, even if the claims be true, should not exempt it from paying taxes, and I trust that we may both of us live to see the day when private institutions, be they churches, synagogues, hospitals, dispensaries, libraries, picture galleries, or what not, shall bear their just proportion of the municipal burden. I cannot see any good reason why they should be released from their taxes, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages which accrue from municipal government and administration.

F. R. STURGIS.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

THE LATE LABOR PARTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was Aug. 7, I believe, that the Independent Labor Party was born, and it was Nov. 7 it died, a three months' infant, after careful nursing, an apparently healthy infant; it was nursed to death by some political villain. Who it is is a question. John Swinton says that Platt was responsible for its conception, but who is responsible for its death? It was named the Independent Labor Party—I. L. P.; now it is the Invisible Labor Party. I am not very much disappointed in the failure to even elect one single man on the fusion ticket. A great many men are inquiring, Where did the labor vote go? Blanchard, the regular nominee on the Republican ticket, polls over 80,000 votes, while O'Brien for Sheriff on the fusion ticket gets 93,000. So the total labor vote is therefore about 10,000, or about 10 per cent. of the members claimed affiliated with the Central Federated Union. They, at their Sunday meetings, claim to represent from 100,000 to 200,000 men, and O'Brien was certainly acceptable to all of them when he was nominated.

No one claims that he has the ability possessed by the late Henry George, nor has he the magnetism, power of speech or gift of reasoning, but he did have the goodwill of organized labor, and where is the result? This fake labor party has injured the cause of labor seriously, for loyal members are disgusted, and will hereafter do as the backsliders did, vote for Platt or Croker. So in 1900 there is no fear of a third party muddle; it will be Republican and Democrat as always, no side shows or side issues, and the winner is easily named.

I am a stonecutter, and wished O'Brien had won, but such organizations as Big 6 Typographical Union were treacherous on account of The Sun, giving a half-hearted support to the fusion ticket; other unions also proved traitors to him, although they knew him thoroughly for years.

Where did Parson's great and seemingly powerful organization show up? On paper, as most of the others did. It is not very surprising, without a single journal supporting it, that it should receive 93,000 votes. I admit that the TIMES did not support the ticket, nor did it assail it in any way. The death of this labor party will relieve the politicians for next year, for it will leave the field to the two great parties, the advantage in favor of the Republicans at present. Platt has no more use for the labor vote and Croker holds it in contempt, and deservedly so.

J. T.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

COMPARATIVE WAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following figures are taken from a statement made by James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, in reference to the discussion of the comparative conditions of workmen in the shipbuilding industries of Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. O'Connell has lately returned from England, having been delegated by the American Federation of Labor to represent the American trades unions at the congress of British trades unions lately in session at Plymouth.

In Great Britain the day gang works nine hours a day, or fifty-four hours a week, and the night gang works eight hours, with a short workday Saturday, or forty-five hours a week for fifty-four hours' pay.

At Plymouth the minimum rate of wages is $9.75 per week. At Leeds and other English seaport cities the wages are from $8.30 upward.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne the Armstrongs pay as a minimum rate 36s., or $9, running up to 42s. 6d., or $10.50, for eight and nine hours' work per day.

In the United States the men receive from $12 to $15 per week for a ten-hour day.

At Cramps' shipyard one gang works ten hours, and one gang twelve hours per day, the night gang being paid at the same rate per hour as the day gang.

Mr. O'Connell adds that the purchasing power of money is one-third greater in England than it is in the United States, and that if the Cramps granted the demands the men are making for a shorter workday they would be paying no more in wages than is paid in England.

WALTER G. THORNTON.

Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1899.

THE DOMINO HABIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe a defamatory article in yesterday's TIMES concerning a growing and harmless class. I write to inform you that in pointing out the mental and physical penalties paid by domino players, you cruelly neglected to cheer them with the news that the Supreme Court has lately decided that in an inquiry de lunatico evidence that the subject is addicted to dominos must be taken as evidence of his mental condition. It is not true, as has been stated by a recent writer on dominos, that the certificate of a House Committee that a man can play dominos will be accepted by any home in lieu of a regular commitment.

No doubt when domino players are as numerous as bicyclists and can insist on whatever is agreeable to them, they will refuse to be examined as now by doctors and juries, and demand admittance to retreats on House Committee certificates.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899. H. D. M

TO SUFFERING BROOKLYNITES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you have a large and increasing constituency in Brooklyn, will you allow me to suggest through the columns of your paper that it would be more to the point if the host of victims of Brooklyn "Rapid Transit," instead of making many individual and consequently ineffective complaints, would assemble in rousing mass meetings and by united action, under proper legal advice, bring to bear upon the company who are so arrogantly setting at defiance the comfort, convenience, and safety of almost the entire traveling population of Brooklyn that overwhelming pressure of public opinion which, when thoroughly aroused, has always been, and is now, the most powerful human agency for righting great abuses.

The situation before the new transfer system was adopted was sufficiently bad, but then we could by hanging long enough on a strap manage to reach our destination in almost any direction for one five-cent fare. Now all suburbanites are compelled to take the elevated road from the bridge, or transfer from the elevated again, and walk one or more blocks to the surface cars for the ferries, with the actual time in transit just about doubled by the operation, or pay two or more fares.

When all are compelled to go in a circuitous and inconvenient way, on any schedule and in any manner the management see fit to provide, herding men and women passengers more like cattle than like free, decent, and self-respecting human beings, in standing room only, inside and outside both surface and elevated cars, in fair weather and foul, it would seem as if it were about time for the people to arouse from their lethargy, or meek submission, if they are ever going to do so, and combine to assert and maintain, though the pressure of an unmistakable popular opinion their rights and purposes in relation to their franchises.

A VICTIM.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

OILED STREETS AND WOMAN'S DRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea of laying the dust of the streets by means of oil is not original at this time, but it has certain advantages to commend it. First of all, it would be effectual, and doubtless the suggestion would receive the unqualified approval of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company. The greatest benefits, however, seem to me to lie in another direction. It would abolish that abomination of the day, the trailing skirt in the streets. One of your correspondents says:

"The ordinary dust of city streets, composed of particles of granite, coal, iron, animal excrements, and similar dangerous and filthy matter," &c. The trailing skirt swishes about in all that—animal excrements, filthy matter, &c.—and drags it into our houses and over our carpets, without regard to health or decency. Probably nothing but oil on the streets will prevent the continuance of this senseless and utterly inappropriate style of dress. The Board of Health might forbid it, but the edict would be about as effectual as would an order to dam Niagara. But oil is not good for dresses; at least such is the common feminine notion at the present time. Not that it is really more objectionable than filth, but the prevailing sentiment is against it. Either give us oil or a change in the fashion plates for relief from the long street-sweeper.

By the way, are not women queer creatures? The trailing skirt is only one thing. Look at the birds on their hats, monstrous distortions of things once beautiful, offensive to the eye, and a constant reminder of heartless slaughter to meet the requirements of a depraved taste and vanity! Apart from this, how many women—or rather what proportion of women—are dressed in good taste? The man's point of view is altogether the best. That this is written by a man some women will doubtless infer, but the proposition is sound. There will be an improvement when women go back to the old notion, which in the past has been more a pretense than a reality, that they should dress for the men and not for the admiration or envy of their own sex. If I were a gallery photographer I am sure that I would lose some custom and offend many sitters by refusing to portray them until they change their gowns. By managing this right one might thus become one of the most popular photographers in the city, for my patrons would then have a guarantee of being well dressed.

If there is anything on earth that is full of meaningless caricature it is the constricted, snaky, anatomically impossible distortions of the fashion-plate woman. Familiarity leads to toleration; but why should things that are offensive to taste be persistent in family magazines? Referring to one of these plates a young woman remarked, "Why, no woman looks like that." But the idea that such plates are really offensive to look at did not occur to her mind. It did to mine, however; it always does, and the mystery is why they are so drawn and why the women do not resent them.

If the men only had the courage to do it they could organize a society for the encouragement of good taste in woman's dress. It would be a great social success, for they would have grand receptions to which no woman might come who did not conform to the established rules of the Dress Committee. But I would not care to be on that committee! A safer suggestion is that the women should study this subject in their own societies in a serious and practical way. Break the slavery to the designers and makers of fashions, who must be at their wits' end to change the styles every season in a way to most effectually prevent the making over of last year's dresses, and try to clothe the human form in accordance with its natural lines of beauty, with regard to artistic effect, convenience, and comfort.

This essay on dust in the streets has enabled me to say some things that have been long on my mind. They are out at last. But the dear women who read THE TIMES will know, deep down in their good and kindly hearts, that I bear them no ill-will because of their foibles about street dust and adornment—only we men would like to have them just a little different. Not much, only a little and in certain ways, not in others. If they would just be like some women it would be all right. With these I would rather the birds would fly in the bright sunshine or twitter and chirp in the treetops in full enjoyment of the life of careless freedom which they so beautifully symbolize than have them sacrificed for mere adornment. With them I deplore that so much of nature's bounteous life should needs be destroyed for our sustenance and comfort. But one must not become a humanitarian beyond reason. Only I would have our good women break from a slavery to that which is inappropriate, conspicuous, and ostentatious. I would have them open their eyes to much that is fantastic, not only in their fashion plates, but also in their homes.

So there is more dust in the streets which should be swept away, and I do not doubt that much more oil, and of a different kind than such as flows from driven wells, will be required to still the raging deeps which this gentle criticism may engender. R. H.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

ARCH ON BEST SITE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Moore" pleads so eloquently in favor of placing the Dewey Arch permanently where the temporary structure now stands that I gladly add to his plea another reason in favor of this site.

Standing there, where the tide of humanity surges the strongest and where the pulse of city life is but the throb of a nation, the arch will have not only a beneficial artistic influence upon all who pass and repass at its feet, but will direct and dominate to a great extent the character of all the buildings that will be erected in that neighborhood, where the present structures adjacent thereto will be replaced (as they doubtless will be ere many years) by much more beautiful buildings.

The arch will act as a true and artistic monitor on the west, while the beautiful new Court House on the east, side of the square will aid in inducing the erection in due time on the north and south other edifices equally impressive and useful.

Again, there is that other no less important consideration "if"—as one of our ablest sculptors writes me—"the arch is made permanent anywhere else except on this site it will not be the naval arch of 1899."

Here our triumph by land and sea attained its culminating expression of joy and worshipful tribute to the hero of the day.

Change the location of this splendid illustration of the American sculptors' art, and you destroy the tangible, comprehensive meaning of that hour when our tribute was not so much to Admiral Dewey as to the American people, who demonstrated to the world that the United States would not stand idly by and see the liberties of a neighboring people trampled under foot.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

CURRENCY REFORM.

From The Indianapolis News.

The financial question has already been postponed many times. If it shall be deemed "good politics" to sidetrack it again, we may be very sure that there will be no currency reform legislation at the approaching session.

It will not do to take too much for granted. This Administration will stand a good deal of pressure. It is known that there are Republicans in both Senate and House who think there is no great necessity for currency reform, and who are quite convinced there is no real demand for it. The natural inertia of the Government will be against action. For all these reasons it is most important that currency reformers should bestir themselves. In some respects the conditions are favorable. There is no longer any fear in the Republican Party of the gold standard. The day of dodging on this subject seems to have passed away forever. Even those Republicans that are doubtful about the wisdom of further legislation argue that we have the gold standard already, and that therefore there is no need of doing anything to establish what is already established.

This change is important. It has taken many years to get the Republican Party up to the point of recognizing that the issue is between the gold and the silver standard, and that there is no middle course. But at the same time we have no assurance that the representatives of the party in Congress will do their duty unless they can be made to see that party interests will be subserved thereby. It ought not to be difficult to make this demonstration. The party has been and is being supported by many men that were drawn to it by its position on the money question. These men want to see the party deal sincerely with that question. With the free silver agitation still going on, it is important that our financial policy be definitely settled on the gold basis. The people expect this to be done, and they will be disappointed and perhaps embittered if it is not done. The Republican Party would strengthen itself greatly by a frank and courageous treatment of the great financial question.

NUGGETS.

The Unfashionable Creed.

"Uncle Christopher, what was the primitive church?"

"Well, it was a church which valued its poor members as much as it did its rich ones."—Indianapolis Journal.

Forgotten Her Calling.

"Yes, the doctor ordered him sent to the hospital. He wasn't getting the right kind of care at home."

"Let's see. Whom did he marry?"

"His wife was a trained nurse."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Change in Circumstances.

He—Don't you think that girl over there is beautiful?

She (coldly critical)—Oh, I don't know. Who is she?

He—Mrs. Nuter. Just been married.

She—Yes. I think she is—quite beautiful.—Detroit Free Press.

A Rude Suggestion.

Great Actress—That's an atrocious portrait! Is that the best you can do? Is there no way you can improve upon it? Suggest something.

Photographer—Madam, you might permit your understudy to sit for you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One-sided.

"There, Sir," said the professional rat catcher. "I've cleared your premises of the varmints, and I take 'em all away with me. You don't have no bother lookin' after dead rats. The bill is $3.75."

"Don't I get anything for the rats?" inquired Mr. Tyte-Phist, anxiously.—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT OF THAT?

From The Detroit Free Press.

Tired! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze?
Come, rouse thee! Work while it is called to-day!
Coward, arise! Go forth upon thy way!

Lonely! And what of that?
Some must be lonely! 'Tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall,
To blend another life into its own.
Work may be done in loneliness. Work on.

Dark! Well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet!
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight;
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! Well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life one Summer holiday?
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!
It must be learned! Learn it then patiently.

No help! Nay, it's not so!
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears his children cry,
He's near thee, wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee home.

FILIPINOS TOLD TO BURN

Aguinaldo Orders All Towns Evacuated to be Destroyed.

REBELS MUST NOT FIGHT

They Are to Divide Into Small Bands and Harass the Americans—Roads in Bad Condition.

MANILA, Nov. 15.—Gen. Hughes Nov. 12 occupied Tagbanan and Guimbal, on the southern coast, and also Cordova, in the interior. The enemy did not oppose his advance.

Recent orders from Aguinaldo found in the trenches said:

"Do not oppose the Americans' advance. Burn the villages as they are evacuated. Divide the forces into bands of forty. Harass the Americans on every occasion offering."

Gen. Hughes, with parts of the Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments, moved from Iloilo Thursday, Nov. 9, to Otton, six miles west, for the purpose of capturing Santa Barbara, the rebel stronghold ten miles north of Iloilo. Heavy rains preceded the movements and the roads were partly impassable.

The same night Col. Carpenter, with the Eighteenth Regiment and Battery G of the Sixth Artillery, moved westerly from Jaro to connect with Gen. Hughes. Col. Carpenter was forced to return to Jaro on account of the roads, and the entire movement was hampered by lack of proper transportation.

Company C of the Twenty-sixth Regiment had the only fighting. When three miles out of Jaro this company charged the rebel trenches and three of the enemy were killed. One American was wounded.

Araneta, the rebel leader of the Island of Panay, has been captured at Tagbanan, while attempting to pass the lines into Iloilo.

Two battalions of the Twenty-sixth will garrison Iloilo and Jaro.

San Miguel, visible from Iloilo, has been burned by the rebels.

It is reported that an expedition, evading the navy, recently landed arms and ammunition on the Antique coast and that the rebels threaten opposition with an armed force of 3,000 men. These stories are disbelieved.

All ports of the Sulu Islands outside of the American possessions have been ordered closed to commerce.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Gen. Otis today reported the following casualties:

Wounded in action at San Mateo, Nov. 11, James Wright, K, Sixteenth Infantry, both thighs, severe; in action at Arayat, Oct. 12, James Turner, I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, neck, severe; in action, San Fabian expeditionary brigade, Nov. 10, John O'Neil, H, Thirteenth Infantry, chest, severe; Tony Ederhardt, —, Thirty-third Infantry, abdomen, slight; John F. Coates, G, right arm, slight; George Puehl, left arm, slight; in action at Bamban, Nov. 11, James F. Wyatt, M, Thirty-sixth Infantry, right knee, moderate; in action at Mabalacat, Nov. 10, Ernest W. Rhodes, C, Seventh Infantry, back, severe; Dell Cudney, right thigh, severe; in action on road to San Jacinto, Nov. 11, killed, Oscar K. Mercier, acting hospital steward; Thirty-third Infantry, Lovell E. Casteel, Sergeant, E; John A. Robinson, Corporal, H; Willie Boone, H; Smack Mitchell, L; Arthur Pettus, E; wounded, Arthur Radzinski, Sergeant Major, left thorax, severe; Herbert E. Harpold Sergeant, G, right thigh, slight; George R. Sims, Corporal, I, right leg, slight; George A. Hollock, artificer, A, left forearm, slight; Lazaro C. Castillo, E, left thorax, severe; Edward A. Hurth, L, left thigh, slight; Duke H. Howell, M, left side, slight; John F. Reffet, M, left side, slight; John W. Stokes, M, left shoulder, slight; Francis C. Tanner, E, right wrist, slight; Charles Ulary, E, right leg, slight; Charles T. Throckmorton, L, right thigh, slight; Charles E. Rowe, Corporal, M, sprain of back, severe; James Boyton, E, sub-maxillary, slight.

CAPT. M. O. HOLLIS DEAD.

Dysentery Caused the Death of Fourth Infantry Officer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Manila announces the death of Capt. Magnus O. Hollis, Fourth Infantry, who died of dysentery in the hospital. Capt. Hollis was appointed to the Military Academy from Georgia in 1877, and after graduation was attached to the Fourth Infantry as Second Lieutenant. He remained with his regiment until Jan. 31, 1891, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant and transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry. In the same year he was sent back to his old regiment and became Captain of Company M April 26, 1898.

INTERCEDES FOR SPANIARDS.

President McKinley Requests that Prisoners Be Kindly Treated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The President is making efforts to secure the protection of the Spanish prisoners with the insurgents in the Philippines. A cable message relating to this subject has been sent to Gen. Otis, and by him forwarded to Gen. MacArthur, with instructions to get it to Aguinaldo, if possible.

The President requests the kindly and humane treatment of the Spanish prisoners, and the message also contains an intimation that any of the insurgents responsible for the ill-treatment of such prisoners will be held to strict account when they are taken by the United States forces operating in the islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It is thought that the message which Gen. Otis has been directed to send to Aguinaldo may be the means of locating that slippery chieftain. The fact that Otis sent the letter to Gen. MacArthur for delivery to Aguinaldo indicates, it is said, that the American commander does not believe Aguinaldo has gone into the wild section near the mountains. It seems to be Otis's belief that Aguinaldo is still in the middle country.

At the War Department it is said that no information has been received to show how large a part of Aguinaldo's army the Americans are now engaged with, nor what part of the insurgent force it was that Col. Howe attacked. It may be that a few detachments are guarding the escape of the major portion of the rebel army, and that it was one of these which Col. Howe engaged.

Troops on the Thomas Are Well.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

"Gibraltar, Nov. 15.

"Transport Thomas arrived to-day; condition of troops excellent; all are well.

"HOWE, Commanding."

COPYING TRANSPORT PLANS.

Agents of Great Britain, France, and Japan Inspect Ships.

American army officers are now rejoicing in the fact that three nations, two of them supposed to be pre-eminently skilled and experienced in the science of handling troops, have recently been engaged in copying plans from our army transport system. The Military Attachés to the British, French, and Japanese diplomatic representations in Washington on Nov. 2, accompanied by Secretary of War Root, spent an entire day inspecting the transport Thomas, which sailed two days later for Manila. These officials took copious notes of the interior fittings of the Thomas, which is but one representative of a big fleet which takes about 3,000 tons of staves, besides troops, from the Government Pier at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, every week.

The fleet is now considered the finest collection of troopships in the world. It was to be expected that Japan, which is eager to get military information from any and all sources, would keep an eye out for anything to be gained from our experiences in transporting troops, but the fact that Great Britain and France find something worth learning from our methods fills our army officers with surprise and pleasure. Great Britain was the first of the modern nations to go into the business of transporting large bodies of troops over vast distances, but apparently she has much to learn from the United States on the subject of transports. Americans, up to the time of the Spanish war, had no experience in the matter of transports and the system that was established was at variance with all traditions. Yet the first of our transports sent from New York to Manila, the Sheridan, as she passed through the Suez Canal last February, attracted the attention of the French authorities and soon afterward that Government applied to Washington for permission to copy her plans. The request was granted, and now it is said England is about to make a similiar request.

Capt. A. M. Palmer, Superintendent of the Government Pier in Brooklyn, said yesterday that the British Embassy Attaché was particularly anxious to get our plans for cold storage arrangements whereby fresh meat sufficient for 1,800 men for fifty days is carried on the transports from this port to Manila, and it is believed that Great Britain intends building her new transports from our patterns.

MEADE DELAYED BY THE FOG.

Transport with the Forty-third Infantry Will Sail To-day.

The transport Meade, ready to start for Manila with the Forty-third Infantry, Col. Arthur Murray, and a cargo made up in part of Christmas boxes, did not get away yesterday, as scheduled, because of the fog. She will sail at 6 o'clock this morning.

Besides Col. Murray's command, there are aboard the Meade four women nurses, several assistant surgeons, Major S. C. Mills, an Inspector General; Capt. Crozier of the Ordnance Department, who is also an Inspector General, and John N. Phipps of the Young Men's Christian Association, who is going to Manila in connection with his association's work among the soldiers. The Forty-third Infantry is provided with a Chaplain—the Rev. James W. Hillman.

The Meade, which was formerly the Berlin of the American Line, accommodates without crowding the twelve hundred and odd, besides her crew, who are now aboard, and in her holds, besides the Christmas boxes, she is taking out supplies, including medicines and several machine guns. The Christmas boxes number several hundred. The Logan, which will sail on Nov. 20, will also take free all Christmas boxes to the soldiers which friends desire to send.

ASTOR BATTERY MAN IN COMMAND.

Major March, Not Marsh, Led Left Battalion Near San Jacinto.

The dispatches from Manila yesterday referred to Major Marsh as commanding the left battalion of the Thirty-third Regiment, commanded by Col. Luther R. Hare, in the sharp engagement with the insurgents near San Fabian Saturday. The dispatches should have read, "Major Peyton C. March," formerly a Captain of the Astor Battery, later on Gen. MacArthur's staff, who returned to Manila and joined the Thirty-third Infantry in order to take his Majority.

Owing to the character of the censorship at Manila, Gen. Otis not permitting the sending of the names of the killed and wounded, a full account of the engagement near San Fabian was cabled, but the correspondents were not permitted to send the name of Major John A. Logan, killed in action, or the names of the others killed or wounded.

Bell in Memory of Capt. Tilly.

George E. Tilly will present to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jamaica, Queens, a bell in memory of his son Capt. George H. Tilly of the Signal Corps, who was killed in the Philippine Islands. Capt. Tilly's body is now on the way home from the Philippines, and it is expected to have the bell in the tower of the church in time to toll out the funeral service.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN HOLLAND.

Seven Persons Are Dead and Others Fatally Injured—Servian Minister to London Is Hurt.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.—A London express from Flushing collided with another train near Capelle during a fog this morning. Five persons were killed outright and twenty-nine were injured, of which number fifteen sustained injuries from which they cannot recover. The trains in collision were not mail trains.

A hospital corps has been sent to the scene of the disaster from Rotterdam.

Two of those injured in the railroad disaster died later in the day.

The Servian Minister at London was among the injured.

CHINESE KILL NAVAL OFFICERS.

Murder Two Frenchmen—Admiral Seizes Prefect of the Province.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Admiral Currejoles cables from Kwang-Chow-Wang that two of his officers who at Montao imprudently crossed the river, have been murdered by Chinese. The French Admiral then seized the Prefect of the Province of Hainan and his gunboat.

The French Minister at Peking has been instructed to demand from the Tsung-li-Yamen the punishment of the murderers and the responsible authorities.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TEST.

Signor Marconi Telegraphs Forty-five Miles, from Steamer to Land.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 15.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York Nov. 8, passed Hurst Castle at 5:45 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Signor Marconi, who was a passenger on the St. Paul, telegraphed from her when forty-five miles outside the Needles to Totland Bay that all was well and that it was expected the steamer would arrive here at 7 o'clock.

PLAGUE STILL UNCONQUERED.

Breaks Out on a Lloyd Steamer—Doctor Dies of Disease.

TRIESTE, Nov. 15.—The Captain of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Bernice, from Santos for Trieste, reports from the Cape Verde Islands, Nov. 5, that he has the plague on board and that three of those attacked had since died.

OPORTO, Nov. 15.—Five additional plague cases were reported yesterday, with one death from the same cause. King Charles visited the Pestana Hospital yesterday.

LISBON, Nov. 15.—Dr. Camara Pestana, Director of the Bacteriological Institute, died here to-day of the plague. He contracted the disease while attending patients.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15.—The pest has appeared at several places outside of Rio de Janeiro.

Anniversary of Brazilian Republic.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15.—Brazil today is celebrating the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. There was a military parade and a naval review, the President, Dr. Campos Salles, held a reception of the Diplomatic Corps, and Ministers, &c., and to-night there will be balls and other public entertainments.

Political Prisoners Seek Freedom.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15.—At Santos yesterday the Supreme Tribunal granted fifty-six writs of habeas corpus in the case of political prisoners at Matto-Grosso, including the Governor, Vice Governor, Secretaries, Judges, and a number of citizens of importance.

No Duty Taxed at Acre, Bolivia.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15.—The Bolivian Government has declared free of duty all merchandise shipped from Brazilian ports to Acre, until September, 1900. American and European goods enjoy the benefit of this decree.

Earthquake Shock Alarms Peruvians.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 15.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning there was a strong earthquake shock, accompanied by a great rumbling. The people of Lima and Callao were alarmed, and rushed to the streets, public squares, and sea beach.

Peruvian Rebels Defeated.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 15.—The latest news received here in regard to the revolution is that Col. Ore of the insurgent forces made an attack on Pisco, in the Department of Lima, but was utterly defeated, losing many rifles, mules, and ammunition.

Police Disperse German Anarchists.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The police to-day forcibly dissolved an Anarchist meeting called to commemorate the Chicago executions of 1887.

VICTORIA VISITS BRISTOL.

Opens the Convalescent Home at Clifton and Speaks of the Soldiers in South Africa.

BRISTOL, Nov. 15.—The visit of Queen Victoria here to-day to open the Convalescent Home of Clifton was made the occasion for a great display of patriotism. The town was lavishly decorated, and her Majesty passed between six miles of Venetian masts, imperial standards, heraldic designs, and garlands of flowers. Thirty trains brought immense crowds of visitors to Bristol.

The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Duchess of Connaught, was received with a royal salute, and, escorted by a detachment of the Household Cavalry, the procession started for Clifton in the midst of a tumultuous popular acclamation.

Making a stop at the Council House, the Queen knighted the Mayor of Bristol. An address by the Mayor and Corporation was presented to her Majesty in a gold casket. After expressing her gratification at the city's growth since she had visited it as a Princess, the Queen said:

"The sense of union and brotherhood which under the Divine blessing has welded together my empire in time of peace is now proving itself in the hour of our trial also, and I share the pride you must feel that the men drawn from this district have recently been conspicuous among my gallant soldiers and sailors in South Africa for their valor and devotion to duty."

The road to Clifton was lined with a force of 7,000 volunteers and regulars. The school children gathered in the park and sang the National Anthem.

The dedication ceremony was brief and impressive. During the ceremony of the inauguration of the home 27,000 children sang the Jubilee Hymn, and an address was presented to the Queen, who expressed the deep personal interest which she took in the charity, and earnestly expressed the hope that the home would contribute in no small degree to the alleviation of human suffering.

The home is intended as an adjunct to the Bristol Royal Hospital. Its cost was £100,000, which amount was privately given.

Her Majesty returned to Windsor this evening.

ENGINEERING IN THE NAVY.

Naval Attache Colwell Says Seamen Should Be Marine Engineers.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, was a guest at the annual banquet today of the Institute of Marine Engineers. He spoke of the importance of marine engineering in modern navies, saying:

"In the United States Navy we have concluded, and acted on the conclusions, that the seaman of the future must of necessity be a marine engineer."

The speaker also referred to the way the British naval brigade had overcome the difficulties of mounting guns at Ladysmith as a feat of which any seaman or marine engineer might be proud.

Will Preside Over Italian Deputies.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 198 to 179, elected Signor Colombo, formerly Minister of the Treasury and the Government candidate, to the Presidency of the House, against the Opposition candidate, Signor Biancheri, formerly President of the Chamber.

Guerin Delays High Court Trial.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court, passed the day deliberating on and rejecting various impossible applications in behalf of M. Guerin and other prisoners, whose object, apparently, was to drag the proceedings.

A Gift to the Red Cross Society.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Central Red Cross Society has received from the French Red Cross Society, through its President, the Duke of Auerstadt, the gift of a complete equipment of medical appliances, instruments, &c., sufficient for two field hospitals.

Kills Her Husband and Herself.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Daniel Dupuis, the well-known engraver, who designed the recent ten and five centime coins, was shot dead to-day by his wife, who then committed suicide. She had for some time past showed signs of madness.

Cyclone Devastates Indian District.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Special dispatches from Bombay announce that a cyclone has wrought havoc in the district of Negapatam. Thousands of native dwellings have been razed. There were no fatalities, but the loss of property was immense.

Colombian Cable Offices Closed.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company this morning issued the following notice: "We are advised that the Colombian Government refuse to receive messages for Bogota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Barranquilla, and Bucaramanga. The only lines now working are Medellin, Honda, Ibague, and Pryas."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another gloomy and depressing day, with sodden streets and misty airs, did not tend to make the Garden, where the Horse Show finished its first half week, and the fashionable up-town districts gay and lively yesterday. There was more of life, color, and movement at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's, and the other hotels, now crowded with Horse Show visitors, than anywhere else, and many people found the sights and scenes in these resorts so amusing and attractive that they arranged to lunch, dine, or sup there in preference to attending the show. There were many exchanges of experiences in the wet snowstorm on Tuesday night, when the cabmen reaped a harvest in transferring richly gowned women and men in evening dress to and from the Garden and the fashionable restaurants.

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The morning yesterday at the Garden was the most interesting of the week to fond mothers and relatives of families having children, for the pony classes were judged, and the children of well-known families attended in goodly numbers, notwithstanding the bad weather. The horsemanship of little Miss Cruikshank of Plainfield, N. J., who, dressed in vivid scarlet, with a divided skirt, rode a little chestnut mare, sitting astride in a boy's saddle, made a mild sensation. The little girl, who is only eight years old, was perfectly at home in the saddle. The children present were much delighted at the little girl's appearance and riding, and of course enjoyed the Shetland ponies, of which a fine exhibit was made. The story of the scenes of the afternoon and evening sessions of the show, which has now but three days to run, will be found in another column.

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Next to the Horse Show, yesterday's social sporting interest was centred in the semi-final rounds for the Ardsley and Consolation Cups in the women's golf tournament at Ardsley. The weather conditions were most unfavorable, as a light and wet snow covered the links, and the fog was so thick that it was difficult, and at times impossible, to discern the greens from the tees. Red balls had to be used and the greens scraped off before the tournament could be held. Mrs. Harry B. Ashmore was pitted against Miss Ruth Underhill, the woman champion, and, after a closely contested match, won by a score of 116 to 119. Miss Eunice Terry, who was to have played against Mrs. Thomas Thacher, had a bad cold, and defaulted to her opponent. In the Consolation Cup contest Mrs. J. A. Wells defeated Miss A. Drake Smith by nine up and eight to play, and Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati won by default against Miss Archbold of the home club. The finals for the Ardsley and Consolation Cups will, therefore, be played to-day, it is to be hoped in better weather, and Mrs. Ashmore will be pitted against Mrs. Thacher for the former and Mrs. Wells against Miss Herron for the latter.

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The Mrs. Ashmore who defeated Miss Underhill yesterday, and who, in the opinion of the few golfing experts who witnessed the match, would have been a formidable competitor in the championship tournament at Bala last month, as she is undoubtedly a better player than Miss Underhill, is a young Englishwoman, and learned to play golf at the famous English courses of Wimbledon and Westward Ho. Although an Englishwoman, she is an American by adoption, having married her cousin, Mr. Harry B. Ashmore, a son of Mr. Sydney Ashmore of this city and a brother of Prof. Sydney Ashmore of Union College and of Mrs. William Schall. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ashmore reside in London, but come to New York every Autumn to visit Mr. Ashmore's parents. Mrs. Ashmore is a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, and enters from that club in the tournaments in which she participates. There will be quite a pilgrimage of golfers to-day to Ardsley to see the match between Mrs. Ashmore and Mrs. Thacher.

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It appears that another handsome matron was mistaken at both the Horse Show and the Waldorf Palm Garden on Monday evening for Mrs. "Plus" Moore of Paris. Mrs. Moore was not in New York on that day. The error was a natural one, and was complimentary both to Mrs. Moore and the lady who was mistaken for her.

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Dr. Harry Spooner, a prominent young Boston physician, and Miss Katherine Codman Soley, a daughter of Capt. John Codman Soley, United States Navy, of this city, and a niece of Mr. James Russell Soley, were married in the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Boston on Thursday last, Nov. 9. Although Miss Soley has been living with her parents in New York, the wedding took place in Boston at the bridegroom's special request as he had been christened in the church where the marriage was celebrated. Dr. and Mrs. Spooner will live on Chestnut Street, Boston.

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The Wednesday Cotillions, which are the distinctive dances of the Southern element in New York, will be given at Delmonico's this season, and will be held on the evenings of Dec. 5, Jan. 3, 24, and Feb. 14, 1900. Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. John W. Boothby, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence will be the patronesses. Among the patrons are Hugh S. Thompson, Samuel Spencer, William L. Trenholm, and Gen. Charles F. Roe. George H. Sullivan is President of the Board of Governors of the cotillions.

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The charitable fairs and affairs which are always a feature of the few weeks preceding Christmas are beginning to be announced. A Christmas sale in aid of the Wayside Day Nursery, 214 and 216 East Twentieth Street, will be held at the Astoria, in the Astor Gallery, on Friday, Nov. 24, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission free. Entrance, 8 West Thirty-fourth Street. The officers of the nursery are Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, President; Mrs. Gordon Wendell, Vice President; Mrs. John Greenough, Treasurer; Miss Damon, Secretary, and Mmes. Charles W. Cooper, Shepherd de Forest, Hamilton Fish-Kean, Pierrepont Edwards, Woodbury Langdon, George Place, M. Taylor Pyne, and James M. Varnum. The Wilson Industrial School for Girls and Mission, 125 St. Mark's Place, a charity founded over forty years ago, and which has for its aim the instruction of the children of the very poor, not only in the elementary English branches, but by a thorough course of kitchen-garden work, fitting them for household duties, will be benefited by an illustrated lecture to be given at Sherry's on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 23. Dwight L. Elmendorf will be the lecturer and will describe the Dewey naval and land parades and some stirring scenes from the late war in Cuba, illustrated by colored telephotographs and moving pictures. Tickets can be obtained at Tyson's, Sherry's, or from any of the managers.

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Notwithstanding the thick fog of yesterday afternoon, which made it a most unpleasant day for beginning a voyage to Europe, a number of people went to the wharf of the White Star Line to bid farewell to friends who were departing on the Oceanic. The big ship had a long list of passengers for this time of the season. Among those who sailed on her were Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Stanley Mortimer, Lady Charles Paulet, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and daughters, Sir Horace Tozer and Lady Tozer, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mackey of Chicago and London. La Gascogne had booked on her list to sail yesterday Col. Huntington and Mrs. and Miss Huntington, Miss A. C. Russell, and Arthur Geoffrey.

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Miss Alice Ward, who recently returned from a long stay in England, to visit her parents in Boston, is visiting Mrs. Moses Goddard, in Providence. She will sail on her return to England by the Oceanic on the next trip of that steamer, on Dec. 13, and will pass the Christmas holidays with her brother, Mr. Reginald Ward, at Brighton, England.

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The death on Monday in Paris of Mrs. McLane, widow of Robert M. McLane, formerly Governor of Maryland, and one time Minister to France, throws a large family connection into mourning. Mrs. McLane, who was Miss Urquhart of Louisiana, was an aunt of the actress, Mrs. Brown Potter, and of the Countess di Brazza. Mrs. McLane was about seventy years old, and since her husband's death, two years ago, in Paris, has resided there.

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More coming-out teas are being daily announced. Miss Harriet Coleman Delafield will be introduced at a reception to be given by her mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield, at her residence, 475 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 28. Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant, will be introduced at the Olyphant residence at a reception on Friday afternoon, Dec. 1. Miss Anita Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt, will be introduced at a reception at the Roosevelt residence, 675 Madison Avenue, early in December. The dates for the coming-out receptions of Miss Evelyn K. Parsons, daughter of Mr. Schuyler Parsons, and of Miss Ella de Peyster, daughter of Sir Frederic J. de Peyster, are respectively Wednesday, Dec. 6, and Saturday, Dec. 9

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The news of the serious illness of Col. Lawrence Kip, President of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, and Vice President of the Horse Show Association, was received with much regret at the Horse Show and wherever people met yesterday. Col. Kip is one of the best-known men in society and sporting circles in New York. He married Miss Lorillard, a sister of Pierre Lorillard. His son, Lorillard Kip, died two or three years ago, and his daughter married Mr. Richard McCreery.

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Here is a delicious bit of news regarding the future of New York society, from the society column of a leading morning newspaper of London:

"New York is on the eve of a fierce social struggle. The persistence with which 'Boss' Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and the other magnates of Tammany have been ignored by the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Gerrys, the Goelets, the Livingstons, and the other members of New York's exclusive Four Hundred, has so galled and irritated the families of the former that they have resolved upon founding a new and still more exclusive society of their own, which is to take the sails out of its rival."

No Ihpetonga Ball This Year.

The Ihpetonga ball, the chief social fixture of Brooklyn, will probably not be held this season. The ball, it was said yesterday, had been practically abandoned, owing to the inability to secure a desirable leader. Arthur M. Hatch, who has heretofore acted in this capacity, is too much engaged otherwise to give his time this year to the affair. The Ihpetonga was originated fifteen years ago, and has since then been recognized as the chief event of Brooklyn social life.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Jones—Haines.

At the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, at noon yesterday Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Haines, daughter of the late Benjamin Haines, was married to Louis H. Jones of Oakland, Cal. The Rev. Dr. Roderick T. Terry officiated. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, attended by Miss Eleanor Dayton Olney as maid of honor and Miss Julia Haines, Miss Aline Haines, and Miss Helen Haines as bridesmaids. John Wesley White of Oakland acted as best man. The ushers were Robert J. Macmullen of Oakland, David Townley and Edgar A. Knapp of Elizabeth, and Charles F. Coaney of this city. An informal reception followed at the residence of Charles D. Haines, 43 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Byers—Crawford.

Dr. John Murray Byers, son of John Byers of Brooklyn, and Miss Sadie Pearson Crawford, daughter of Mrs. Frances Mason Crawford, were married in the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McComb. Miss Leonie Crawford, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss May Pinkerton, Miss Louise Smith, Miss Estelle O'Meara, Miss Gertrude Chase, Miss Bessie Jordan, and Miss Edith Olds. Robert M. Byers was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Nathan T. Beers, Clarence W. Byers, also a brother of the bridegroom; Louis A. Tyler, and Frank T. Trull.

Booraem—Robert.

J. Francis Booraem, son of John Van Vorst Booraem, and Miss Alice A. Robert, daughter of John Eugene Robert of 48 West Seventy-first Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Henry L. Granlienard. Miss Eveline E. Robert, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Alfred W. Booraem was his brother's best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. The wedding was a very quiet one, and was followed by a reception, attended only by the relatives of the couple.

Wilder—Rivers.

The marriage of Oscar Wilder of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Morita Seymoura Rivers took place yesterday in the private apartments of Col. R. E. Rivers, the father of the bride, in the Hotel Rivers in this city. The Rev. J. T. Craik Morris of St. James's Episcopal Church of Brooklyn officiated. The best man was D. C. Satterwhite of Louisville, Ky. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Wilder, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Edith Libbey of New Orleans.

Baldwin—Moss.

The marriage of Miss Fannie Langdon Moss, daughter of Frederick W. Moss, of 33 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Gambrill Baldwin of Baltimore, Md., took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights. The Rev. R. S. Storrs officiated. Miss Grace Moss was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Julia Baldwin and Miss Ethel Moss. Summerfield Moss, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Street—Parker.

Miss Grace E. Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Parker of 657 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles G. Street, Jr., were married last evening in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Sadie H. Smith was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Evelyn Dobson, Miss Helen M. Blaisdell, Miss Ada Rudd, Miss Grace Brooks, Miss Annie E. Wilcox, and Miss Elizabeth Mercer. Frederick M. Butler was best man.

Grant—Peck.

Miss Bertha Peck, daughter of Mrs. Thomas L. Watson, was married yesterday to Harrison W. Grant of Navesink Highlands. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, on Second Avenue, Atlantic Highlands, by the Rev. J. S. Russell of the Central Baptist Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Hattie Blair of Seabright, a cousin of the bride. Edwin Van Hise, also a cousin of the bride, was the best man.

Hecht—Hoyt.

Mrs. Isabel Sinn Hoyt, daughter of the late Col. William E. Sinn, the well-known theatrical manager of Brooklyn, and Edward C. Hecht were married yesterday at the residence of the bride, 264 St. James Place, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Willey, pastor of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Crystal—Hoyer.

The marriage of Miss Dora E. Hoyer, daughter of the late Capt. G. F. Hoyer, and sister of Charles E. Hoyer, Chief Clerk of the Richmond Borough Board of Health, and Frank J. Crystal took place last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, on Richmond Road, Stapleton, Staten Island. The Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Mahoney—O'Brien.

Elizabeth O'Brien, daughter of J. O'Brien, residing at 155 East Ninety-third Street, was married yesterday to John F. Mahoney, a letter carrier. His associates at the General Post Office presented him with a handsome silver service, and many of them attended the ceremony at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

Perkins—Tupper.

Miss M. Theresa Tupper was wedded to Henry G. Perkins of Boston, Mass., at her mother's home, 171 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The wedding was a very quiet affair, the Rev. Lyman Abbott officiating. Mr. Perkins's best man was James C. T. Baldwin of St. Louis.

Lockwood—Munroe.

Robert H. Lockwood and Miss Kate W. Munroe, daughter of Mrs. Sarah J. Munroe, were married in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, at 8 o'clock last evening.

Kane—Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Miss Margaret Paul, daughter of Mr. Frank Paul, and Mr. John Kent Kane, were married at the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Rosemont at noon to-day. The wedding was a small one, owing to the bride's family being in mourning, and the invitations were confined to relatives and intimate friends. The Rev. A. B. Conger, the rector of the parish, performed the ceremony. Miss Mary L. Paul was the maid of honor, and the one bridesmaid was Miss Ellen Paul. Levi C. Bird of Wilmington, stepfather of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were J. Bayard Kane, a brother of the bridegroom; Francis Fisher Kane, a cousin; Oglesby Paul, a brother of the bride; Frederic Frailey, Lester Neilson, Charles King Lennig, Arthur Dixon, and Malcolm Lloyd. Immediately after the ceremony a breakfast followed at Twin Oaks, the country place of the bride's father, in Villanova. Miss Paul is a member of the well-known Philadelphia family of that name, her father being the son of James Paul, who for many years was one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. Her aunt, Miss Mary Paul, married William Waldorf Astor, and died some years ago in England. Miss Paul made her début three years ago and has been one of the most popular members of her set. Mr. Kane is a nephew of Elisha Kent Kane, the distinguished arctic explorer, and a nephew of the late Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Paul, Mr. James Paul, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs-Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Winton, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Cadwalader, the Misses Cadwalader, Miss Mary Paul, and Mr. Rodman Paul.

Morris—Meek.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 15.—The marriage of Miss Winifred Barron Meek, the daughter of Senator and Mrs. P. Gray Meek of this city, to Thomas King Morris, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morris of Tyrone, took place here this evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few invited guests by the Rev. George M. Glenn, a cousin of the bride, and pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Gettysburg.

The decorations at the house were very elaborate. There were no ushers. The attendants of the bride were Miss Fuller of Pittsburg and Miss Mason of Shady Side. The best man was Robert Morris, a brother of the bridegroom.

Freeman—Jones.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 15.—Miss Lily Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Jones, and Alderman Harris A. Freeman were married at the South Street Presbyterian Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Alderman Freeman's best man was Paul Revere. The ushers were Augustus L. Revere, Edgar F. Randolph, Alfred Elmer Mills, and Dr. Harry McCarrol of Morristown, Dr. Charles F. Halsted of High Bridge, and Clarence L. Fabre of Brooklyn. A wedding reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the church service.

A Coming Wedding.

The wedding of William F. Bang and Miss Etta Huss, daughter of Col. Henry Huss of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will be celebrated at the Sturtevant House in this city, on Tuesday afternoon next.

New Hotel for Garden City.

G. L. Hubbell, Superintendent of the Garden City Hotel Company, said yesterday that the company intended to erect a fine hotel on the site of the one destroyed by fire several months ago as soon as the insurance is adjusted

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thaddeus E. Horton.

Thaddeus E. Horton, a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died yesterday in this city of typhoid fever. He was born in South Carolina thirty-three years ago. His family still lives at Williamston, in that State. Very early in life he discovered a predilection for newspaper work. As a mere boy he began writing occasional letters for The Greenville (S. C.) News, and for other newspapers in that section of the South. Even at this time the characteristics of his work revealed themselves. They were exactness, truthfulness, and direct power of expression.

Shortly after his first efforts in newspaper writing, young Horton was offered a place as reporter on The Greenville News. He was so successful in his work that he soon rose to the position of assistant editor under A. R. Williams, the proprietor and editor of the paper. When Mr. Williams took charge of The Charleston Daily Sun, young Horton was left in control of the editorial management of The News. He showed himself a thorough and capable editorial writer and manager. A few years later he became assistant editor of The Atlanta Evening Journal, in which position he remained for several years, distinguishing himself by the high quality and thoroughness of his work. He established a sound reputation throughout the South, where every editorial writer is known by his style and valued because of it by his own circle of readers.

It was only about two years ago that Mr. Horton sought his goal in this city, and at once began work on the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In a few months he was sent to Albany as its correspondent there, and performed thoroughly conscientious and capable work. He was in the State capital during two sessions of the Legislature, and afterward was political reporter for THE TIMES in this city.

About three weeks ago he was taken ill with a low fever, at first thought to be malarial, but which developed into a severe form of typhoid fever. Until almost the last day the physicians were confident that his strong constitution would prevail, but on

REFORMS IN CITY RULE

National Municipal League Discusses Needed Legislation.

GROWING INTEREST IS SHOWN

Secretary Woodruff Pays Tribute to Mayor Quincy of Boston and Controller Coler of New York.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the seventh National conference for good city government opened in this city to-day. Over 200 delegates are present, the gathering being a most representative one, composed as it is of city officials and municipal authorities from all over the country. The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing questions of vital importance to municipalities. The dominant feature of the discussion will be the "municipal programme," the report on which, however, will not be formally presented until Friday afternoon.

At the opening session of the league this afternoon, Samuel L. Black, ex-Mayor of Columbus, welcomed the delegates. A response was made by First Vice President Charles Richardson of Philadelphia. The report of the Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, came first. Secretary Woodruff, in his report, referred to the development of interest in municipal government as evidenced by the fact that a greater amount of matter was presented each year for the consideration of the convehtion. The merit system, he thought, was gaining favor rapidly, while there had been no abatement in the movement for charter reform throughout the country.

In discussing substantial services in the cause of good government rendered by city officials in office, Secretary Woodruff spoke highly of Mayor Quincy of Boston and of Controller Coler of Greater New York. He said: "The charter of Greater New York makes the Controller an official of extraordinary powers and responsibility. When it is recalled that the disbursements of New York City in 1898 amounted to $138,000,000, some slight conception of the importance of this office may be had. That Mr. Coler has so administered the enormous powers and the diversified duties of his office as to meet with the general approval of his fellow-citizens and municipal students generally, is of itself an enviable accomplishment. But he has done more than this. His prompt and efficient action has preserved the credit of the city and saved it from the clutch of a grasping syndicate of money lenders. But, above all and beyond all, he deserves credit for the courageous stand he has taken in behalf of the continued municipal ownership and control and operation of the water system of Greater New York."

Secretary Woodruff then referred to the efficient work of the City Club and the Reform Club in New York, of the "Trenton movement," where an eight days' campaign to arouse the people of that city to their duties as citizens was successfully conducted by the League for Social Service, of the enviable record of the Municipal League of Philadelphia, and of the results accomplished by the Baltimore Reform League. Encouraging news of the progress of the good government movement was presented from Richmond, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Oregon; St. Louis, Mo., and other cities.

Dr. Delos F. Wilcox of Michigan then read a paper on "An Examination of the Proposed Municipal Programme."

In his introduction Dr. Wilcox reviewed the many evils in the present government of cities and pointed out their causes. He added:

"To remove these causes of evil, the Committee on Municipal Programme proposes a Constitutional amendment and a general municipal corporation act containing the following measures:

"1. To remedy ignorance, official and popular. Competitive examinations to test fitness for appointment to office, indefinite official tenure, elaborate financial accounts and reports, and a public roster of municipal employes.

"2. To remove partisanship. The separation of municipal from National and State elections, nomination by petition and civil service reform, including the prohibition of political assessments.

"3. To lessen State interference. The establishment of the main outlines of municipal government in the Constitution, the limitation of special legislation, and the passage of a general municipal corporation act.

"4. To destroy municipal irresponsibility. The limitation of the city's financial powers, the designation of the city's local agency, and the establishment of a system of State supervision.

"5. To overcome indefiniteness of organization. The enactment that the Mayor and members of the Council shall be the only municipal officers elected by the people, the grant to the Mayor of full authority to control the city's administrative service subject to civil service regulations, the establishment of the Council as the sole legislative authority of the city, and the guarantee to responsible citizens of the opportunity to assist in the enforcement of the laws.

"6. To resist the evil tendencies of individualism. No legal remedy, but reliance on the stubborn argument of civic necessity coupled with home rule.

"7. To remove inadequacy of power. A general grant of municipal authority, a great enlargement of the city's financial powers, authority to initiate the annexation of suburban districts, opportunity to choose between operation under general and operation under special laws, power to establish minor courts and new municipal offices, and the right, if the city has 25,000 population, to frame its own charter.

"8. To perfect democratic organization. The grant of authority to establish minority or proportional representation, and a system of direct legislation.

"9. To frustrate greed. No legal remedy, save the definite placing of responsibility.

"10. To develop civic integrity. No legal remedy, except the establishment of conditions favorable to the awakening of civic conscience.

"11. To render harmless the private control of public privileges. The limitation of franchise grants in respect to both procedure and duration and the grant instead of ample authority for municipal ownership and operation of public service agencies.

"The committee has taken its stand in defense of democracy and proposes to exalt rather than to lessen popular responsibility."

The following officers were elected: President—James C. Carter of New York; First Vice President—Charles Richardson of Philadelphia; Second Vice President—Samuel B. Capen of Boston; Third Vice President—Thomas M. Strong of Portland, Oregon; Fourth Vice President—H. Dickson Burns of New Orleans; Fifth Vice President—Edmund J. James of Chicago; Secretary—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Treasurer—George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia; Executive Committee—Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Chairman; Frank N. Hartwell of Louisville, George W. Ochs of Chattanooga, Harry A. Garfield of Cleveland, Oliver McClintock of Pittsburg, George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, William G. Low of Brooklyn, Dudley Tibbits of Troy, Joseph A. Miller of Providence; John A. Butler of Milwaukee, and Hector McIntosh of Philadelphia.

To-night's session was devoted to Ohio municipal affairs.

WANTS COUNCILMEN PUNISHED.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard a motion made by L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for John Pierce, contractor for the new Hall of Records, in the case of the members of the Municipal Assembly, who were not served with the notice of the application for a writ of mandamus compelling the Assembly to pass the Hall of Records appropriation. Mr. Kellogg asked Justice Scott to make an order punishing the members for contempt. The names of the Assemblymen are George B. Christman, S. M. Brice, W. L. Hyland, D. L. Van Nostrand, J. F. O'Grady, and B. J. Bodine.

William J. Kelly, who appeared for Mr. Hyland, said his client is in a different position from those adjudged guilty of disobedience, as he had always favored the bond issue.

"I know," Justice Scott said, "that all these men voted for the bond issue after Justice Fitzgerald had issued his writ. I suppose that Hyland, when he was in the fix, found that it was advisable for him to vote a sufficient sum."

"These men," Mr. Kellogg said, "abused the Supreme Court and talked about government by injunction, and actually said they would not obey the court's order. The only reason I did not press this matter before was because I waited for the decision of the Appellate Division."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy argued that the application should be denied as the case had been fully decided.

Justice Scott took the papers and reserved his decision.

Pet Dog Club Bench Show.

Entries for the annual bench show of the American Pet Dog Club, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1, were acted upon at a special meeting of the club in the Waldorf Astoria yesterday. Mrs. Walter Stanton, President of the organization, presided. The bench show committee reported that more than 1,000 entries had been received. This is the largest number of entries ever received by a pet dog organization, and the second largest ever received for a dog show exhibition of any kind in this country.

GEN. BUTT'S CHARGES FAIL.

Gov. Roosevelt Supports Major Gen. Roe and Commends His Action in the Case Brought Against Him.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—In the matter of the charges made against Major Gen. Charles F. Roe by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, Gov. Roosevelt has decided to concur with the opinions of Adjt. Gen. Andrews and Attorney General Davies, that there is not the slightest basis for the charges that Gen. Butt had not been treated properly, and that Gen. Roe has acted in the matter, not only in strict compliance with the law, but with entire propriety and in the only way he could act consistently with the interests of the Guard and the State.

Attorney General Davies holds that the armories were used for a military purpose, and that the Major General did not violate the provisions of Section 143 of the Military Code, as amended by Chapter 240 of the Laws of 1899, in assigning troops to certain armories during the Dewey Day celebration without the consent of the Brigade General and the Governor; also without requiring them to give a bond of indemnity against loss and injury to the armories or to the property therein. The exceptions when the consent of the brigade commander must be obtained for the use of the armories in his brigade apply to the occasions when they are used by Grand Army posts and other veteran organizations. None of these has any reference to the case under consideration.

The Governor, in his memorandum, says that the power of the Major General to take the action he did is so obvious under the law that it was almost a formality to consult the Attorney General; that there was no room for difference of opinion as to what the law meant.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews's opinion deals with the case from a military standpoint. He accuses Gen. Butt of being absent in Europe while arrangements to quarter troops were being made. He says in part:

"It seems clear that the use of armories for military purposes is unlimited and unrestricted, provided such use be approved by the Adjutant General.

"It is not only reasonable, but it is absolutely necessary, that the Governor or his representative, the Adjutant General, should be in a position to direct and control the use of the armories for all military purposes, and without the consent of any subordinate officer. I am, therefore, of the opinion that Major Gen. Roe having received the approval of the Adjutant General, was fully authorized to quarter visiting troops in the armories of the First Brigade, without the consent of any other person.

"While in my opinion this is decisive of the case, and no inquiry to the facts is necessary, it may not be improper to add that Gen. Roe reports that he did, as a matter of courtesy, confer with the then commanding officers of the brigade and organizations in whose armories the visiting troops were quartered, and that these officers were fully advised of and entirely satisfied with the proposed arrangements.

"He also reports that Gen. Butt, commanding the First Brigade, left this country for Europe in June and did not return until on or about the 23d day of September, 1899, a few days before the visiting troops commenced to arrive in New York City, and long after arrangements for quartering visiting troops had been completed."

TEACHERS FOR PUERTO RICO.

First of a Corps of Fifty Sail on the McPherson.

The United States transport McPherson, which was scheduled to sail yesterday afternoon for Puerto Rico, had on board two young women who probably have in store for them about as much of adventure as falls to the lot of a half dozen average men. They are Miss Florence Thayer and Miss Mabel Cabot, graduates of the Oswego Normal School, and they are going to ply their vocation as teachers in villages in the interior of Puerto Rico. These two are the first installment of a corps of fifty teachers that has been asked for by V. S. Clark, Superintendent of Instruction for the island. Eight young women have already been selected, but the Misses Thayer and Cabot were the only ones for whom transportation could be provided on the McPherson. The others will follow on subsequent transports trips.

The young women will be met at San Juan by Superintendent Clark and assigned to schools. They will be widely separated, each to look after the management of schools in small villages. The young women will be paid $40 per month, and it is safe to say they will not be able to spend much of this amount in the villages where they will teach. Both Miss Thayer and Miss Cabot have partially mastered the Spanish language and expect to be perfect in the language before they return from their mission.

Havana Asks School Supply Bids.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The Gazette announces that, for the uses of the primary schools 25,000 dozen pencils, 150,000 slates, 4,000 bottles of ink, 10,000 dozen copy books, and other educational necessaries are wanted immediately, and that all who desire to supply the Government with any of the foregoing articles should submit prices and specimens before Nov. 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Marblehead has sailed from San José for Corinto.

The Eagle has arrived at Nuevitas, Cuba.

The Lancaster has sailed from Point-a-Pitre for Martinique.

Orders have been issued for the Chesapeake, the naval practice-ship, to go into commission Dec. 5.

INTERCITY BILLIARD MATCH.

J. B. Stark, Scratch, Wins the Evening Game from F. A. Keeney.

Two more games were played yesterday in the intercity and interclub amateur billiard tournament at Slosson's Academy. J. Byron Stark, a scratch man, won the evening game from F. A. Keeney, to whom he conceded 20 points.

Stark at times played brilliantly, doing some pretty nursing along the balk line and some clever open table work. He made a number of fair runs, his average being 7 6-42, the best made so far in the tournament. Keeney put up a fair game, and made one pretty run of 29.

Stark, after drawing two blanks at the opening, succeeded in getting the ivories in working order. In the seventh and eighth innings he made runs of 41 and 29 respectively, and drew away from Keeney.

From this stage of the game to the finish he had no difficulty in keeping a safe distance between himself and his opponent. The score:

Stark—0 0 7 8 6 0 41 29 6 4 0 0 0 18 19 19 2 1 0 1 0 15 1 6 5 1 0 11 26 25 7 0 8 1 7 0 1 0 1 0 10 8 6. Total, 300. Average, 7 6-42. High runs, 41, 29 28.

Keeney—5 4 7 0 0 1 3 2 1 29 5 15 2 6 6 0 0 13 1 5 4 4 27 0 3 3 1 1 2 4 2 0 0 21 0 0 2 1 20 1. Total, 201. Average, 4 33-42. High runs, 29, 27, 21.

Two more games will be played to-day. Townsend, 280, and Arnold, 220, will compete in the afternoon. In the evening Poggenburg, 300, and Muldaur, 220, will play.

To-morrow will be ladies' night in the tournament, and a number of them are expected to be present. Slosson has arranged a fine programme for the evening. Besides the regular match a game of unusual interest will be played between two young billiardists, "Willy" Hoppe, the boy phenomenon, meeting Lewitson, a young Canadian. After this, McLaughlin will do some fancy shooting, which will conclude the entertainment.

MULDAUR WINS AT BILLIARDS.

Runs Out His Score in the Fifty-second Inning.

Mark H. Muldaur and W. Arnold, each handicapped 220 in the tournament at Slosson's Academy, men in the afternoon game yesterday. Muldaur ran out his score in the fifty-second inning when Arnold had made but 156. Neither did brilliant work, the average of the winner being 4 12-52.

Both men had trouble with the balls at the start and were unable to nurse them long enough to make a run. Muldaur made a run of 17 in the thirteenth inning, and from that point to the finish had matters all his own way. Arnold made a break of 23, the high run of the game, in the twenty-seventh inning. The score:

Muldaur—2 1 1 2 0 0 6 10 0 0 2 0 17 1 5 14 0 7 2 15 2 10 6 19 7 17 1 2 1 5 1 6 1 3 0 0 1 5 2 0 2 0 6 0 1 1 1 0 0 16 1 18. Total, 220. Average, 4 18-52. High runs, 17, 19, 18.

Arnold—2 1 0 1 0 1 12 2 6 0 1 3 0 0 5 3 10 2 2 0 0 0 4 1 5 0 23 1 4 5 2 6 1 0 3 2 0 7 0 5 1 0 6 0 1 0 2 1 14 2 9 0. Total, 156. Average, 3. High runs, 12, 23, 14.

Class B Billiard Tournament.

Estabrook and Tobias met in the amateur Class B billiard tournament last night at Schaefer's Academy. Estabrook, who was conceded 25 points, won, after a long-drawn-out contest, in which neither man made any brilliant or long runs. The score:

Estabrook—0 1 1 0 13 4 4 1 10 0 10 8 15 6 6 1 1 6 1 0 7 1 1 5 1 0 12 20 4 1 7 0 1 0 0 12 0 1 1 1 1 4 0 11 2 13 3 0 0 2 4 3 8 3 8. Total, 225. Average, 4 5-55. High runs, 13 16 20.

Tobias—1 2 0 0 0 1 6 2 0 0 0 0 8 4 2 6 1 8 3 0 0 1 7 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 3 1 1 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 2 6 27 1 2 2 1 12. Total, 143. Average, 2 35-54. High runs, 18 17 27.

Douglas and Tobias, both scratch men, will play to-night.

HARVARD MEN CONFIDENT

Undergraduates Sure Their Team Will Beat Yale Saturday.

PRACTICE IN OLD-TIME FORM

All the Players Do Good Work—Coaches Will Now Make an Effort to Secure Team Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Three thousand undergraduates marched to Soldiers' Field this afternoon, led by the college band, to cheer the Harvard eleven for the last time before the Yale game. It had been announced that the practice would be open to-day for the last time, so the students took the opportunity to get a line on the play. They did not have a very long look at their regular eleven, however, for after the first five minutes of play, most of the regular players were taken out and substitutes put in. Just what the object of this was is hard to say, unless it was because of the rather cold, damp day, and trainer McMasters felt that five minutes of line-up work was all the men ought to have.

During the five minutes, however, the students saw the kind of football that makes betting attractive. The men played with the snap and dash which characterized the Harvard eleven before the Yale game last year, and which lately has been entirely lacking.

The defense was admirable, and the second eleven was unable to gain an inch. Burnett broke through and put his man out cleanly, and stopped everything that came his way. His snapping back was excellent. He also got back into his old place kicking form, and dropped a very pretty goal from the forty-yard line.

Boal and Burden played a strong game at centre, and Lawrence and Donald were bulwarks at the tackle position. Campbell took his old place at left end and was down the field as quick as a flash on punts. Hallowell was fully his equal in this, and neither man missed a single tackle. Behind the line Daly was the Daly of old. If he plays in the Yale game the way he did to-day, there will be no cause to worry. Sawin and Kendall kept the students on tiptoe by their long runs and strong line kicking. Ellis, at full back, seemed to catch the spirit of the day, and forgot to fumble the ball on the five-yard line. His line bucking was splendid, and his defensive work much improved.

After most of the regular 'Varsity players had gone out of the game, the substitutes played the second for a few minutes more. Then, after an intermission, the 'Varsity, still made up largely of substitutes, went in and played the freshmen for ten minutes. This second half of the work was not so good.

As a result of the practice to-day, the feeling of confidence has greatly increased. It has been on the wane of late, and for the very good reason that the practice this week, up to to-day, had been wretched.

The remaining two days of practice will witness very light work, and the coaches will have little more to say, except to instill into the men the need of team work.

YALE ROUNDS INTO GOOD FORM.

Coaches Feel Now that the Team Is in Shape for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 15.—The Yale 'Varsity football team went through its practice to-day on a field of slush. The snow last night and the rain this morning put the field in bad shape. The weather was trying to the men, and the trainers worked hard to keep them from catching cold. The squad appeared in a new set of blankets, and between work were kept muffled up and moving by Trainer Robinson. The soft condition of the ground caused much fumbling among the backs during the punting practice.

Hale to-day made his first appearance in public practice as a centre. His work was good, and the mass plays tried frequently by the scrubs against him were stopped every time and scarcely a yard gained. Cunha filled the position during part of the secret work. It is said that Hale may replace Cunha. Fincke's work showed improvement to-day. He did not misjudge a single punt.

The soft field was responsible for two slight accidents to the 'Varsity squad. Dupee hurt his knee during the secret practice, and De Saulles suffered the same injury in the public work. Neither man is seriously hurt and will be in the game to-morrow or Friday at the latest. If they are not it will make very little difference, because neither will be included, probably, in the line-up against Harvard on Saturday.

The public practice was very short to-day. Only ten minutes was devoted to play with the scrub eleven. The game opened with a punting match. De Saulles was caught in a punt and wrenched his knee. He was replaced by Wear. The 'Varsity tried formation plays against the left side of the scrubs' line, getting five or ten yards each time. On the third play the 'Varsity scored. The mass plays were well executed, every man seeming to get behind the ball and pushing the whole mass ten yards at a time. The college eleven was given the ball on the five-yard line, the 'Varsity assuming the defense. Here the scrubs began a persistent attack on Hale at centre, throwing a heavy mass play at him, but no gain was made, and the scrubs kept losing the ball on downs. They were finally allowed to keep the ball, and continued their tactics with no better success than before. Olcott and Brown were tried with the same result. This ended the practice.

Some of the prominent coaches are beginning to leave, which suggests that the 'Varsity squad is near its best form. Sanford left last night, and to-night Hartwell and Rhodes are making preparations to go. The other coaches on hand are Rogers, McClung, Hinkey, Bull, Murphy, Chadwick, Cochran, and Corbin.

The 'Varsity lined up as follows to-day: Ends, Winter, Suitzer, and Hubbell; tackles, Stillman, Francis, and Allen; guards, Olcott and Brown; centres, Cunha and Hale; quarter backs, Fincke and Wear; half backs, Richards, Dupee, Chadwick, and Sharpe; full backs, McBride and Adams.

Right end is a problem, and there is a difference of opinion between Capt. McBride and Coaches Hinkey and Hartwell over who should play in the place permanently. The candidates are Gould, Sultzer, and Winter. McBride prefers Suitzer, but Coach Hinkey and others are for Gould. Hinkey considers Gould the fastest end in the college, with the exception of Hubbell, who will cover left end. Gould was worked hard early in the week, but was given a rest to-day, and it looks as if he is the chosen man.

INDIANS' PRACTICE IS POOR.

Coach Warner Discouraged Over the Team's Bad Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 15.—This evening's work for the Indian eleven was almost a duplicate of last night's practice in general character, but unexpected slowness developed a great many plays. The dummy tackling was listless, as was the falling on the ball and the numerous by-plays. In the line-up of fifteen minutes against the second team the regulars suffered many heavy losses of distance, and their opponents literally played with them, using some sharp tricks that had been quietly learned. Johnson is losing his grip on signals, and some of the blame for the so-called Princeton fiasco has been placed on him.

White, a new man, weighing 175 pounds, made his début this evening, and probably will be a sub-tackle. Metoxen played to-night, but has bad bruises credited to Princeton. Wheelock, with several boils, is also handicapped. Beaver, a new substitute half back, agreeably surprised the coach to-night, and Hare, a recent acquisition, promises Sickles a fight for right end. Sickles has not recovered sufficiently from the effects of the Princeton game, and is losing ground rapidly. Hudson's drop kicking to-night was a formality, it being his first recent appearance on the field. "Artie" Miller suffers from the boil on his knee, but is otherwise in good shape. Scott, the only man not hurt last Saturday, worked hard to-day, as did Seneca, who is increasing in value as a half back. Redwater and Smith hold their own remarkably, and are in good condition. All considered, the eleven is not what could be wished, and Coach Warner is discouraged.

Manager Thompson said to-night that the team had lost all the games it could afford, and would brace up from now on.

HARD PRACTICE AT PRINCETON.

'Varsity Eleven Put Through an Hour's Work in Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Princeton 'Varsity put in fifty-five minutes of the hardest practice of the season to-day behind closed doors.

There was a long preliminary practice, in which Holt and Balliett worked with the centre men, Smith with the quarter backs, and Brown with the ends.

After this was over the 'Varsity lined up against the college eleven. Pell, Booth, and Wheeler were off to-day resting, and as a consequence the 'Varsity was so weakened that the college eleven had rather the best of the argument in the first half of twenty minutes. Although one touch-down was scored by the 'Varsity, it was not earned.

On a punt by Hodgeman, Levick caught the ball and ran sixty yards for a touch-down. Hodgeman was all in all the best man in the day's practice. He was sent time after time at the 'Varsity's line where the substitutes were being placed at centre, and tore it up for large gains.

Lathrop at end continues to do good work. He will probably be in fine fettle by the time of the Yale game. The prospect of Reiter's return to the game has now become almost a certainty, as his ribs are knitting rapidly.

DE LA SALLE ELEVEN WINS.

Trinity School Team Overmatched in Weight at Berkeley Oval.

De La Salle Institute defeated Trinity School in the game for the New York interscholastic football championship at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by a score of 11 to 5. The Trinity team was overmatched in weight, but put up a remarkably strong defense in the second half, when they prevented De La Salle from scoring.

The play throughout was fast and clean. De La Salle scored the first touch-down about five minutes after play began. Trinity, by good end runs scored eight minutes later. De La Salle then pushed Keeler over the line a second time. Updyke of the Trinity team was worn out in the second half and compelled to retire. The line-up follows:

De La Salle.	Positions.	Trinity.
Murphy	Left end	Frasier
H. Connolly	Left tackle	Reilly
T. Thorpe	Left guard	Updyke, Ludlow
Sullivan	Centre	Rogers
Monroe	Right guard	Jackson
Brooks	Right tackle	Fitzsimmons
J. Thorpe	Right end	Ward
Allen	Quarter back	Godwin
Keeler	Left half back	Humphreys
Adan	Right half back	Benedict
Dunn	Full back	Milbank

Score—De La Salle, 11; Trinity, 5. Touch-downs—Keeler, 2; Milbank. Goals from touch-downs—Connolly. Referee—G. Salmon, Cutler School. Umpire—J. Wells, Columbia University. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL WORK.

Coach Sanford Returns—New Substitutes Developed.

Coach G. Foster Sanford returned yesterday from New Haven, whither he had been called to help prepare the Yale team, and resumed his work of coaching the Columbia University squad. It was the first time since the game at West Point last Saturday that the 'Varsity has practiced, Sanford giving them an hour's work.

The rest seemed to have done the men a lot of good.

Several new plays were introduced yesterday to be tried against Dartmouth next Saturday. Columbia expects to roll up a big score in this game.

The work of the "scrub" team, which has practiced every day while Sanford was at New Haven, pleased the coach. Some good substitutes were developed.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POOR PLAY.

Scrub Eleven Strengthened and Gives the Regulars Hard Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 15.—With the exception of Capt. Hare and McCracken the Pennsylvania 'Varsity football players put up a miserable game against the scrubs to-day on Franklin Field. The scrub eleven was strengthened, and before time was called for the end of the practice the second eleven made two touch-downs.

End Rush Potter twice carried the 'Varsity end for fifty and seventy yards, the second run resulting in a touch-down. The 'Varsity also scored twice, but only by hard line plunging by Hare and McCracken, who are past masters in that style of playing. The other members of the first eleven played a slow, indifferent game.

St. Paul's School Wins by 39—0.

In a regularly scheduled game of the Long Island interscholastic football series at Garden City yesterday afternoon the St. Paul's School team defeated the Polytechnic Institute Preparatory School eleven by a score of 39 to 0.

Brooklyn Schools' Football Match.

There was a lively game of interscholastic football at the Adelphi Field on Park Place and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Manual Training High School and the Adelphi Academy, in which the High School won by 22 to 0.

ARDSLEY GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Mrs. Ashmore Defeats Miss Ruth Underhill in the Snow—Miss Terry Defaults.

Snow golf rules went into effect yesterday for the first time in the metropolitan district. Red-painted balls were used, and the usual freedom was allowed in removing snow.

The women who are playing on the Ardsley links, near Dobbs Ferry, had the honor of ushering in the snowy season of golf, and, while it was a novel experience to many, it was too discouraging to draw more than a handful of spectators to the links. It is not often that the fair golfers in this locality are asked to play over snow-clad fields, or renounce the possibility of winning a silver cup.

When Miss Ruth Underhill, the woman champion of America, and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore of Baltusrol met yesterday morning for their semi-final round in the Ardsley tournament, both women wore sweaters, their caddies carried mackintoshes, and golf gaiters had been laid aside for rubber boots.

A group of clubmen, with hands in their pockets, cheered them off from the first tee. Before the game was half over Miss Underhill discovered that she would need all of her championship abilities to defeat her Baltusrol opponent. The first half of the match ended with honors even, the scores showing a 10 for the champion on the eighth hole, where the combination of snow and bunkers proved disastrous.

The game was so hotly contested on the last nine holes that the players forgot all about the chilly weather. Playing the tenth hole, Miss Underhill literally drove into a fog bank, and it took the caddies several minutes to find the ball. She lost the hole, but made the next beautifully in five strokes. Mrs. Ashmore never weakened for a moment, and was rewarded by finding herself 1 up with 2 to play on the sixteenth green. It was desperate play now, and the champion did her prettiest, but the best she could do was to halve the next hole.

Could she win the final one the match would be tied. She made a great effort, getting out nicely from a bad drive into the trees, but Mrs. Ashmore won on the green in eight to nine strokes and won the match by two holes. The scores were:

Miss Underhill, out	60
Mrs. Ashmore, out	59
Miss Underhill, in	59—119
Mrs. Ashmore, in	57—116

Miss Eunice Terry, who made the lowest scores on both the previous days, and was the favorite of the Ardsley contingent, did not care to risk her health and defaulted to Mrs. Thomas Thacher of Englewood. Mrs. Thacher and Mrs. Ashmore, therefore, will meet to-day in the final round for the chief trophy.

GOLF CHAMPION CHALLENGES.

William Smith and David Bell Will Play any Two Professionals.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—William Smith, open golf champion of the United States, issued the following challenge to-night:

"David Bell and I will play any two professionals a home-and-home match for any part of $1,000 within the next thirty days, thirty-six holes to be played here on the Midlothian links."

Recent efforts to arrange a match with either Willie Dunn of New York or Lawrence Auchterlonie of Glenview caused Champion Smith to issue the challenge. Both Smith and Bell hail from Carnoustie, Scotland.

The Valkyrie to Race with Columbia.

PAISLEY, Scotland, Nov. 15.—It is announced that a manufacturer of this place is about to purchase the yacht Valkyrie, and that he intends to race her against the Columbia, Shamrock, and C. D. Rose's Distant Shore, which is to be launched from Henderson's shipyard Dec. 5.

Blue Label TRADE MARK Soups

ARE just as GOOD SOUPS as CURTICE BROTHERS

Blue Label Ketchup

IS GOOD-KETCHUP.

ask your grocer.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The bowling team of the Equitable Life Assurance Society entertained the members of the Life Insurance League at Starr's Alleys last night.

In addition to the games there was a band concert while the games were in progress and a reception. It was one of the largest crowds that ever visited Starr's emporium. All the space around the alleys was occupied, and many women were present.

The din while the games were in progress was awful. Every one seemed to have megaphones, and when every one started to shout at once the noise drowned the sound of the music. Indeed, the noise during the second game demoralized the scorers apparently. Those at the books gave a victory to the Metropolitan Life team by two pins. The scorer at the board showed a victory for the Equitable team by one pin. The book score, however, was official.

Other companies' teams will give receptions on bowling nights in the near future. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 172; Beacken, 151; Heron, 151; Banta, 157; Varian, 143. Total, 776.

Equitable Life Assurance Society—Dey, 132; Harper, 145; Lowe, 149; Burgess, 145; Rudd, 154. Total, 725.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan—Moffatt, 149; Van Riper, 179; Kammerer, 121; Richardson, 149; Newkirk, 147. Total, 745.

Equitable—Dey, 160; Harper, 150; Lowe, 136; Burgess, 178; Rudd, 119. Total, 743.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferres, 137; Beacken, 149; Heron, 182; Banta, 123; Varian, 151. Total, 763.

Metropolitan Life—Moffatt, 107; Van Riper, 164; Kammerer, 139; Richardson, 171; Newkirk, 152. Total, 733.

Price Council met its first defeat of the season last night at the Royal Arcanum tourney at Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn. Burnside Council, its opponent, started in with a rush, and won by 39 pins. Burnside, in turn, went down before the De Witt Clintons in the third. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Burnside Council—Finck, 175; Brown, 150; Barker, 161; Flanagan, 162; Olmstead, 199. Total, 847.

Justin F. Price Council—Gehlhaus, 166; Shea, 171; Woolley, 142; Forman, Jr., 171; Potter, 158. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 203; McElroy, 130; Page, 170; Smith, 121; Butler, 159. Total, 783.

Justin F. Price Council—Gehlhaus, 178; Shea, 164; Woolley, 157; Forman, Jr., 165; Potter, 206. Total, 870.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 154; McElroy, 172; Page, 193; Smith, 145; Butler, 159. Total, 822.

Burnside Council—Finck, 169; Brown, 194; Barker, 142; Flanagan, 134; Olmstead, 147. Total, 785.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum bowling tournament at Carruthers's alley on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last evening, Lefferts Council bowled three games, winning from Gilbert and Fraternity Councils, and being defeated by the Long Island five.

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Jewell, 135; Hickok, 111; Freed, 158; Aschenbach, 147; Smith, 148. Total, 699.

Long Island Council—Judge, 137; Henninger, 146; Wheeler, 122; Bloss, 153; Egelhoff, 144. Total, 702.

SECOND GAME.

Lefferts Council—Jewell, 148; Hickok, 125; Freed, 156; Aschenbach, 162; Smith, 191. Total, 777.

Gilbert Council—Arneberg, 132; Chalmers, 145; Lazaravitch, 152; Bishop, 137; Smith, 167. Total, 733.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Jewell, 125; Hickok, 104; Freed, 144; Aschenbach, 126; Smith, 139. Total, 638.

Fraternity Council—Nafis, 113; Bruce, 109; Brill, 113; Harrison, 113; Gibson, 177. Total, 625.

Arnold and Allen of the Metropolitans did some splendid spare bowling in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night. In the second game Arnold "spared" on pins 4—7—10. Allen made a spare in the third game on pins 6—7—9—10. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 177; Baker, 199; Landman, 190; Holden, 170; Schaefer, 179. Total—885.

Morningside—Clinch, 155; Armstrong, 164; Eiche, 181; Demmler, 179; Klingenhoffer, 156. Total—835.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 202; Armstrong, 126; Eiche, 164; Demmler, 180; Klingenhoffer, 167. Total—849.

Metropolitan—Breen, 169; Allen, 144; Fisher, 155; Lenly, 179; Arnold, 191. Total—838.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 170; Allen, 193; Fisher, 207; Lenly, 159; Arnold, 162. Total—891.

Corinthian—Walter, 157; Baker, 193; Landman, 190; Holden, 167; Schaefer, 186. Total—893.

The Columbia Club's five won two games in the Columbia League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 145; Le Beau, 145; Koster, 180; Prince, 157; Guillaume, 145. Total, 772.

Audubon—Brand, 123; Birkett, 136; Apt, 137; Mott, 143; Smith, 126. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Audubon—Brand, 133; Birkett, 179; Herold, 124; Mott, 194; Smith, 192. Total, 822.

Mercury—Mooney, 147; Speck, 164; De Freest, 154; Manson, 168; Speezes, 161. Total, 794.

THIRD GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 178; Le Beau, 170; Koster, 200; Prince, 178; Guillaume, 144. Total, 870.

Mercury—Brand, 162; Birkett, 156; Apt, 134; Mott, 188; Smith, 187. Total, 807.

The Union Club's first team rolled the best score last night in the Arcade head-pin tournament. Buechner's score of 112 out of a possible 120 will win one of the individual prizes. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Union No. 1—Buechner, 112; Russell, 92; Walker, 110; Knauer, 84; Clark, 83. Total, 481.

SECOND GAME.

Owl—Boulanger, 89; Grassdorf, 63; Froulein, 64; W. Clark, 63; Engelbrecht, 104. Total, 383.

THIRD GAME.

Unter Uns—Tiederman, 107; Frankenburg, 82; Meyer, 75; Wenderlicht, 71; Boaner, 85. Total, 420.

FOURTH GAME.

Union No. 2—Pickhard, 60; Bruce, 66; Stumpf, 81; Du Bois, 56; Kerr, 34. Total, 297.

In the Arlington National Tournament last night the Edison Club defeated the Black Bass and Glendale representatives. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Black Bass—Sieling, 148; Bassler, 151; Mayfurth, 123; Schultz, 200; Maier, 130. Total—752.

Edison—Rae, 177; Winzel, 138; Roth, 146; Holme, 170; Fisher, 158. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 151; Erb, 143; Schwaede, 112; Galvin, 134; Koechling, 165. Total, 705.

Black Bass—Sieling, 178; Bassler, 161; Mayfurth, 110; Schultz, 172; Maier, 162. Total, 783.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Rae, 122; Wenzel, 165; Roth, 124; Holme, 165; Fisher, 201. Total, 777.

Glendale—Laine, 167; Erb, 142; Galvin, 166; A. Koechling, 107; Groelberg, 130. Total, 722.

In the three games rolled last night in the championship tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn at the armory Companies G and K were the winners. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company K—Smith, 173; Todd, 130; Booth, 168; Hillman, 125; Royce, 134. Total, 730.

Company G—Bates, 113; Lee, 129; Conklin, 105; Penton, 116; Brooks, 158. Total, 621.

SECOND GAME.

Company G—Bates, 162; Lee, 145; Conklin, 118; Penton, 115; Brooks, 163. Total, 703.

Company A—Keese, 143; Foster, 168; Nicholson, 86; Merchant, 155;

TO RATIFY CENTRAL LEASE

Boston and Albany Stockholders Meet, but Adjourn to Dec. 27.

LEGISLATURE MUST DECIDE

Massachusetts Must Approve After Stockholders of Both Roads Vote on the Plan.

BOSTON, Nov 15.—The Boston and Albany stockholders held a meeting here today, but no business was transacted and an adjournment was taken until Dec. 27, when they are expected to pass upon the new terms offered for the lease of the road by the New York Central. As many of those who were opposed to the original lease have agreed to accept a cash payment of $5,500,000, it is expected that the lease will be ratified.

Mr. Bliss explained that an adjournment was necessary, because the laws of New York require that thirty days' notice be of the proposed action on the part of the New York Central Railroad. That amount of time also will be required to properly prepare the lease.

One of the stockholders at the meeting, John D. Bryant, stated that he represented 1,300 shares of stock and desired to be placed on record as protesting against the ratification of the lease.

Counsel Samuel Hoar of the Boston and Albany says with respect to the amended lease that, after the meeting of the Boston and Albany Directors yesterday afternoon, an 8 per cent. lease, with the $5,500,000 provision, was signed and sent to New York.

Ex-Judge Samuel E. Williamson, general counsel for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, had practically full control of all the legal details for the Vanderbilt interests in the negotiations with the Boston and Albany Railroad Company and the drawing up of the lease to the New York Central. Of the announcement that the Boston Protective Committee had agreed to the lease on the new terms he said yesterday:

"The published accounts are reasonably correct, while there are some errors. We could pay cash to the Boston and Albany interests. The $4,000,000 originally agreed upon and the additional $1,500,000 will be paid in 3½ per cent. New York Central debenture bonds at par. The term of the life of the lease was 999 years. Now it is 99 years. It really does not make a particle of difference whether 900 years are taken off or kept on. They were taken off because some of the Boston people objected to the property being tied up so long. Any way, it's a concern for posterity.

"The Boston and Albany stockholders ratify the deal at Boston Dec. 27, and the New York Central stockholders Dec. 28. But the whole thing is subject to the approval of the Massachusetts Legislature. It's the supreme ratifying authority, and will have the final say. I cannot undertake to predict what it may or may not do, while I have no reason to believe that its action will be adverse. The New York Central Directors have of course acquiesced in the new terms of the lease."

WESTERN MARYLAND TO BE SOLD.

New York Syndicate Wants It to Complete New Line to Chicago.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Definite plans are now under consideration for the sale of the city's holdings in the property. Their proposition was to pay $4,485,000 for the property and to assume the floating indebtedness of the road. They stated that the proposed purchase had no connection or identification with either the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or any existing trunk line.

"They outlined a plan for the building of a competing trunk line to Chicago in conjunction with the Western Maryland Railroad. They said they had a route fifty-six miles shorter than either the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore and Ohio to Baltimore, and that, by reason of such diminished distance, could make Baltimore the greatest coal centre on the Atlantic Coast. I presume that the proposed route to Chicago lays through the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania. They also stated that they could obtain valuable Southern trunk line connections.

"I insisted, however, that the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad should be at public auction and to the highest bidder. I do not think that at such or any sale it would bring more than $4,485,000. The plan is, therefore, for the advertising of the sale under foreclosure proceedings in a court of equity, the city to buy it in. The New York financiers are to enter into an agreement to take the road off the hands of the city at the price for which it was purchased, and also to assume the floating debt."

A gentleman in touch with the New York syndicate said: "The syndicate which Mr. Waterbury heads has also been interested in large railroad combinations. They intend extending the road into the coal fields of Ohio and West Virginia. By building 123 miles of road they can make connections with existing lines, which will give them an independent through route to Chicago.

"In addition to the price paid to the city, they expect to spend $10,000,000 more upon the property before issuing any stock or bonds. The members of the syndicate have stated that they propose to take care of the minority stockholders, as was done in the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization."

New Office on a Western Road.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad to-day created the office of Engineer of Maintenance of Way, F. H. Alfred being appointed to the position.

A FOUR-SIDED SHOOTING.

Father, Son, and Two Brothers-in-Law Wounded in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—In a four-sided shooting affray which occurred in Marion County near here last night, John C. Sellers, a prominent farmer, was shot through the body and left arm, and his son, Benjamin Sellers, was shot in the abdomen. J. D. Hazelden, member of the State Board of Liquor Control, was wounded in the leg, and his brother-in-law, Dr. H. A. Edwards, was shot in the chest.

The cause of the trouble is said to be that Hazelden accused Sellers of writing defamatory articles concerning Hazelden's official and private life.

The wounds of Sellers and his son may prove fatal.

MARINE SAYS HE KILLED A MAN.

One of the Brooklyn's Men Gives Himself Up for Murder in 1894.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—Anthony Joseph Dittmier, who says he was a First Sergeant in the Marine Corps, and served on the cruiser Brooklyn when Cervera's fleet was destroyed off Santiago, to-day gave himself up for a murder committed in St. Louis in 1894.

Dittmier, who is twenty-six years old, killed his employer with a blow of his fist in self-defense, he says. Fearing arrest, Dittmier says, he enlisted in the navy under the name of Dittmayer, and served with distinction until a few days ago, when discharged. He gave bond to appear and answer any charges that may be made against him.

WEDS HIS BENEFACTOR'S WIDOW.

Rev. Mr. Mooney Had Always Alluded to Mrs. Whitney as His Mother.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Frederick C. Mooney, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Rahway, and Mrs. Alice Whitney were married this afternoon at the home of the bride on Church Street. The bridegroom is thirty-four years old and the bride fifty-two.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mooney of Hoboken twenty-eight years ago adopted an orphan, to whom they gave their name. This child was the bridegroom to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney brought him up and educated him until he was nineteen. He was at the Centenary Collegiate Institute at this place when Mrs. Mooney died, and her money went to her relatives. Her husband, who is still living, was no longer able to continue the young man's education, owing to the lack of funds.

Prof. Whitney of the institute, who had become attached to the young man, then took him to board in his family and paid for the remainder of his education.

Prof. Whitney died about ten years ago, and it is his widow who was the bride of today. She has one daughter, Miss Eva Whitney, whose engagement to A. A. Baker of Orange, has just been announced. The Rev. Mr. Mooney has always been regarded as a member of the Whitney family, and he always affectionately alluded to Mrs. Whitney as his "good mother."

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

447—Joseph Wilkins, petitioner, vs. the United States, and 448—Howard Butler, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief herein on motion of A. A. Hoehling, Jr., for the petitioners.

43—Charles U. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. A. A. Godard, as Attorney General of the State of Kansas et al.—Argument concluded by William D. Guthrie for the appellants.

26—The Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois.—Submitted by Walter D. Davidge and Walter D. Davidge, Jr., for the plaintiff in error, and by E. C. Akin for the defendant in error.

4—Daniel Wiley, plaintiff in error, vs. D. L. Sinkler et al.—Reassigned for argument on Monday, Dec. 4, next, after the cases already set down for that day.

1—Frances Rebecca Hamilton, plaintiff in error, vs. Grace Abbie B. Rathbone.—Reargued by A. S. Worthington for the plaintiff in error and by M. J. Colbert for the defendant in error.

18—James M. Sigafus, plaintiff in error, vs. Dudley Porter et al.—Reargument commenced by Edmund Wetmore for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Nov. 16, will be as follows: 48, 79, 80, 82, 83 and 84 and 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.

Calendars for Thursday, Nov. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

87—Texas & Pacific Ry. vs. Callendar.
63—U. S. vs. Merck.
64—Stowell vs. Erie R. R.
38—Met. St. Ry. vs. Gumby.
69—U. S. vs. Dana.
70—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle.
71—Hudson River Pulp & Paper Co. vs. Warner.
72—Raub vs. Guinzburg
73—Claflin vs. Mather Electric Co.
74—La Republique Francaise vs. Schultz.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

198—Goddard vs. Ship Cornet.
145—Tregarthen vs. Tug H. A. Crawford.
132—McWilliam vs. Scow No. 6.
114—Starin vs. Schooner William Voorhees.
175—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
181—Clyde vs. Kalner & Co.
203—Leach vs. SS. Florence.
206—Hastorf vs. Tug C. Runyon.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Bacharach vs. Leventritt.
58—Addison vs. Crooks.
59—Philip Semmer Glass Co. vs. Nassau Show Case Co.
45—Mahoney vs. Bernhard.
62—Christiansen vs. Bowen.
63—Potter vs. Sachs.
64—Am. Box Machine Co. vs. Zentraf.
13—Flaherty vs. Roosevelt.
21—Matter of Purdy.
20—Matter of Hurlburd.
53—Howard vs. Van Gieson.
31—Lennon vs. Farrell.
55—Sabin vs. Kendrick.
65—Messmann vs. Egenberger.
68—Kahn vs. Mount.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bouden vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
2—La Fetra vs. Cohan.
3—Unangst vs. Eaton.
4—Hencken vs. Petigo.
5—Washington Building Co. vs. Feitner.
6—Conner vs. Watson.
7—Greenberg vs. Murray.
8—Sabetti vs. Babetti.
9—Matter of Lenz.
19—Davis vs. Vincent.
11—Kauffeld vs. Waldorf.
12—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
13—Viasto vs. Glucose Sugar Ref. Co.
14—Smith vs. Will & Baumer Co.
15—Held vs. Dorschel.
16—Associated Makers' Co. vs. Matiov.
17—Humphreys vs. Newcomb.
18—Cammann vs. Ketcham.
19—In re M. T. Morris Real Estate Assn.
20—Lazarus vs. Schroder.
21—Hyde vs. Senger.
22—Haven's Relief Fund Society vs. Kellogg.
23—Schramm vs. Freisc.
24—Republic Sav. & L. Assn. vs. Cardwell.
25—McKallen vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
26—Freiz vs. Fanning.
27—Glass vs. White.
28—Sherwood vs. Macfay.
29—Mayer vs. Bernhard.
30—Chavere vs. Bryan.
31—Matter of Baird.
32—Dime Sav. Bank of B'klyn vs. Pettit.
33—Dannhauser vs. Wallenstein.
34—Crashlen vs. Press Pub. Co.
35—Allison vs. Machemer.
36—Weber vs. Loftus.
37—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
38—Imparato vs. Imparato
39—Harrmann vs. Gruft.
40—Matter of Stiner.
41—Wimmel vs. Wimmel
42—Man vs. Van Rensselaer.
43—Rains vs. Rains.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Hadden vs. Hadden.
2—Hess vs. Sloane.
3—In re Woodlawn Rd.
4—In re Gun Hill Road.
5—Ahern vs. Ahern. Demurrers.
1157—Baldwin vs. Newsmith.
1158—Same vs. same.
1159—Same vs. same.
1160—Same vs. same.
Preferred causes.
1833—People ex rel. Smith vs. Scannell.
4130—Guenat vs. Mandel

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and facts.

2244—Am. Forcite Powder, &c., Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
1211—Rodgers vs. same.
2806—Lafferty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
3490—Caldwell vs. Walter.
2506—Logan vs. Moore.
3974—Grieff vs. Grieff.
3757—Treask vs. Sturgis
3772—Poerschke vs. Hoellener.
3803—Haight vs. Haight
3855—Carmody vs. Carmody.
3427—Deegan vs. Kilpatrick.
3512—Short vs. Crosby.
3295—Reddy vs. O'Connell.
3836—Kenny vs. Cregan.
3804—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Moynihan.
3888—Miller vs. Martin.
355—Shaeffler vs. Lederer.
2629—Saron vs. Schmugg
3841—Barnum vs. Barnum.
3165—Ragette vs. Zimmer.
3166—Same vs. same.
3791—Kopper vs. Kopper
3737—Shelley vs. U. S. Trust Co.
2396—Alderman vs. Weiss.
2940—Nuttall vs. Nuttall.
2811—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Hart.
3473—Rywolt vs. Corsa.
2817—Pokorny vs. Pokorny.
3440—Smith vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 4006.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Boolstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, O'Reilly, and Schwarzkopf for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Constantine Genozio.
2—William Neufeld.
3—George W. Dorney.
4—Joseph Weiss.
Adolph Hohouser.
5—John Lowery.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11142—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Markeen Cooper. Co.
11147—Meeker vs. Gibbons.
10122—Speta vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
10207—Bryant vs. Erie R. R. Co.
10011—Hine vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9348—O'Connell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9309—Lyon vs. Press Pub. Co.
9458—Ale vs. Krall.
9745—Becker vs. City of New York.
9567—Benes vs. Benes

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1534—Cahn vs. Cahn.
2996—Gracie vs. Stevens.
10260—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
3000—Stack vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
5413—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
4750—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
4412—Fox vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
5315—C. J. Field Co. vs. Bowen.
3182—Fox vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5853—Devries vs. James.
5338—Mulcahy vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
6286—Schmitt vs. Hupfel
6382—Fisher vs. Archer.
6302—Hickey vs. Ulner.
2487½—Roberts vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11322—Sheehy vs. City of N. Y.
2020—Dolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5217—Westerfield vs. Emny.
5593—Ullman vs. Wilder
1108—Dickstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3076½—Howe vs. Skinner.
5944—Bloom vs. Flint, Eddy & Co.
6087—Markham vs. D. Stevenson Brew. Co.
6456—Schultz vs. Ten Eyck.
6722—Tyng vs. Am. Surety Co.
3284—Kellogg vs. Rowland.
6837—Hayne vs. Bottjer.
7117—McGinley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2447—Kenny vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7098.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest, 6572—Well vs. I. H. Goldstein Co.
5175—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
2451—Petrie vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5250—Sweeney vs. Brennan
1533—Weidman vs. Everard
5491—Mullinger vs. 5th Av. Bank.
5956—Sammis vs. Dwyer
5660—Kahn vs. Nicholson.
6444—Graham vs. Cummings.
1907—Allen vs. Union Railway Co.
1921—Carberry vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2268—Brennan vs. same.
5733—White vs. Trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan House.
6598—Ridgway vs. Leggett.
6603—Barry vs. Landers.
6604—Same vs. same.
6631—Nocenti vs. Vanderbilt.
6688—Shea vs. Wagner Steam Laundry Co.
6699—Ice Palace Skating & Ath. Co. vs. Brady
6717—McGowan vs. Givern Mfg. Co.
6760—Richard vs. Farmer.
6761—Stephani vs. Lent.
6801—Ruppert vs. Kempler.
1561—Crozier vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5511—Ryer vs. Mackie.
5607—Mack vs. Moffatt.
6008—Melcher vs. Fitter.
6013—Palmieri vs. Gallagher.
6349—Holland House Co. vs. Baird.
6381—De Witt vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Lydia A. Harris,
Elizabeth Herts,
Fargal J. Gallagher,
Moses Slater.
Alfred M. Weinberg,
Jared B. Flagg,
Katharine W. Chesley,
Alice Supple.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1484—Francis Mary Woodward.
1506—Mary Louise Ritter.
1458—Matilda Case Ledyard.
1508—Samuel Montgomery.
1562—James McKean.
1510—Robert Bonner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1123—Goldstein vs. Metzger.
1306—Bairlaeyna vs. Rothfeld.
1171—Cunningham vs. Proops.
1310—Smith vs. Healey.
1235—Rhein vs. Miller.
575—Vogel vs. Met. St. Ry.
1236—Gensler vs. Miller.
576—Schmitt vs. 3d Av. R. R.
852—Davis vs. Frankel.
1031—Canavan vs. Cappelle.
1017—Schaupp vs. same.
577—Powers vs. Blackner.
1295—Barrett vs. 3d Av. R. R.
888—Am Forcite Power Mfg. Co. vs. Fischer.
1297—Ayres vs. Simpson.
914—Snaiderman vs. King.
1299—Dowd vs. Krall.
1303—Beacham vs. Gallagher.
227—Casper vs. Slater.
1304—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Brennen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

635—Scoville vs. Copeland.
1129—Lebcwitz vs. United Dressed Beef Co.
573—Acme Elec. Ligat Co. vs. Kingston Carriage Co.
1775—Moore vs. Higgins
1222—Lange vs. Bellein,
1782—Le Barheim vs. Schuermacher.
1475—Thayer vs. Borchardt.
1831—Haveneck vs. Zemek.
1139—Goldstein vs. Gillis
979—Hall vs. Skelly.
1832—Cahmann vs. Met. St. Ry.
3312—Weiss vs. Spitz.
1833—Central Trust Sav. Bank vs. Bell.
962—Douthitt vs. Hyde.
1217—Chaffie vs. Wilson.
1834—Siegman vs. Grau.
1183—Nevins vs. Newgeon.
1835—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Schreiber.
1190—Same vs. same.
1835½—McGloin vs. Kane.
1220—Baxter vs. Davidson.
1836—Kerr vs. Hyde.
1138—Weiss vs. Penn. Ry.
1837—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Kempler.
1283—Reynolds vs. Met. St. Ry.
1838—Downey vs. Armstrong.
1284—Cullen vs. same.
1839—Ruppert vs. Gertner.
781—Robbins vs. Feldman.
1840—Same vs. Kempler
1841—Sire vs. Hartman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1320—Freed vs. Wren.
663—Lippitt vs. Riverside Bank.
372—Davis vs. Cuperman.
1099—Byrne vs. Springfield El. & Pump Co.
629—Ruhle vs. Spears.
1482—Patterson vs. Harris.
702—Ruppert vs. Martin.
799—Johnston vs. Weir.
1483—Murray vs. Bauduine.
476—Greer vs. Heller.
1484—Keller vs. Ketcham.
703—Skokan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1488—Borne Scrymser Co. vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
365—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry.
737—N. Y. History Co. vs. Deering.
1329—Greagen vs. Maher
3357½—William McShane Co. vs. Heilner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3231—Bloom vs. Jacobs.
2834—O'Connor vs. Clark.
3006—Oxley & Enos Mfg. Co. vs. Stern.
3425—Rider Ericsson
3137—Gregory vs. Hitchcock Pub. Co.
Ergine Co. vs. Levin
3549—Schneider vs. Steinberg.
3523—Munro vs. Parmelee.
3572—Pratt vs. Walker.
3144—Watkins vs. Carr.
3417—Jones vs. Grisholz.

Highest number reached in regular call 1841.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Abraham Fischman.
2—Jeanette Stake.
3—John Hennessy.
4—Charles Thomas, Henry Miles.
5—Henry Schlesinger.
6—Pasquale Aricco.
7—George Bambillo, Henry Villa.
8—Charles Britton.
9—Sonny Gibbs.
10—Richard Hinton.
11—Edward Dwyer.
12—Victor Dub.
13—Isaac Dub.
14—Frank Todd.
15—Charles Mathias.
16—Jacob Farber.
17—John Amricario.
18—American Carbonate Co.
Pleadings.
1—Arthur Morrell.
2—Patrick O'Donnell, Philip Miller.
3—Sam Levine.
4—John Wiedon, Samuel Abrahams.
5—Patrick Cullen, Samuel Samuels.
6—Edward Harris.
7—Joseph Mullane.
8—James Davis.
9—Charles James.
10—John F. Kennedy.
11—Joseph Cajero.
12—James Killrain.
13—Patrick Cavanagh.
14—Robert Weir.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner, and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.

1—Lillie Suchand.
2—George Birchett.
3—William C. Stuckell.
4—Myer Welt.
5—William Dentinger.
6—Adam Mazralowsky.
7—Scotty Nicholas, Hansen Dorsey.
8—Lillian Maher.
9—John Reck. Harry McDonald, Charles Franklin.
10—Francis J. Trainor, Charles Langfud.
11—Michael P. O'Connor. William Rapp, otherwise called Emanuel W. Rapp.
12—Charles Gallagher.
13—John O'Dea.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Herrman, and McCann for the People.

1—Benjamin L. Smith.
2—Stephen Bray.
3—William Sager.
4—Charles Thom.
5—Nicol A. Douglas.
6—Central Lard Co.
7—Frank Gallagher.
8—John Lannon.
9—William Dietz.
10—Patrick Doherty.
11—Constantin Buonocore.
12—Sadie Williams.
13—Nicola De Francesco.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Kissam vs. Corbit—Randolph Hurry. Little vs. Lee—William J. O'Sullivan. Sweeney vs. City of New York—Edwin L. Blandy.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Mayo—Frederick E. Perham, McNulty vs. Mayor, &c.—Thomas Kilvert, Sicher vs. Wallace—John J. McCauley. Matter of Higgins—James J. Nealis. Jackson vs. The Llewellyn Chambers—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Reuter vs. Sturz—Ralph H. Holland.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Frank A. Fichter vs. Louis F. Brennecke—Louis F. Brennecke.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Claflin, Thayer & Co. vs. Thomas P Galligan—Oscar J. Ehrhorn.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar.

355—Lane vs. Robinson.
321—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Chase.
370—John vs. John.
375—Herms vs. Doenecke.
389—Latimer vs. Jones.
93—Summers vs. Washington Cemetery.
175—Spindler vs. Spindler.
151—Bell vs. Schultze.
325—Schweitzer vs. Farley.
340—Denny vs. Sharkey.
297—Waldmuller vs. Brooklyn Union El. R. R.
344—Grandinetti vs. Fazzino.
360—Garvey vs. New York Banking and Building Co.
362—Mutual Benefit, &c., Co. vs. Lynch.
30—Carter vs. Tobin.
264—Donnelly vs. Hays.
274—Karkilla vs. Karkilla.
306—Crook vs. Crook.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; willing and obliging; reference. K. S., 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or housework in small private family; no cards. 302 East 70th St., Young's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; has best city references. E., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; 3 years' reference from last employer. 404 West 48th St., Johnson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. 23 West 45th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady speaking French and English fluently as companion. Countesse de Cheveigne, 33 Rue de Tocqueville, Paris, France.

Cooks.

COOK and HOUSEMAID.—Lady going abroad wishes situation for her cook and housemaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call or address 122 West 72d St. on Thursday between 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK, &c.—By competent young woman; good cook and assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. Call, two days, 239 West 67th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; sober and respectable; would assist with washing; reference; can be seen; no cards. 246 East 55th St., first bell.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as cook; will do coarse washing; in private family; best city references. 438 West 35th St.; ring Brennan's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook in private family; has good reference. L., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. J. G., 121 West 30th St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; small private family preferred; references. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; elegant work; wishes customers by day. Louise, 45 West 98th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced woman to do work of small family; good cook and baker; good references; city or country. 77 Greenwich Av., rear house.

HOUSEWORK.—A waitress would do the work of a small private family; is a good cook; do plain washing; best reference. 221 East 44th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; good hairdresser, experienced seamstress; best personal city references. A. L., Box 306, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—As maid to grown children; city; no objection to short distance in the country; five years' reference. Call at present employer's, 644 Madison Av., 10 to 3.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By maid and seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good city reference. 107 West 62d St., Leonard's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By maid and seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good city reference. 153 East 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls; together or would separate; one as excellent laundress, the other as chambermaid; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 231 East 56th St., McGuire's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By sober, steady woman; good laundress; best personal reference from one of the first families of the city. 258 West 25th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress out by day or working home on ladies' fine clothes by week or month. Dunlevy, 217 West 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress by day in private family; thoroughly competent; best city references. L., Box 317, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—As nurse to infant or grown children; or chamberwork and do sewing; wages, $18 to $20; good reference. Nolan, 581 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid. 321 East 25th St., Coyne's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young Protestant woman as seamstress and chambermaid; willing to wait on lady; wages, $20; best reference; seen at present employer's, 514 Madison Av., 12 to 3 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light duties; first-class city reference. A. M., Box 54, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress; private family; would assist with chamberwork; best reference. 226 East 39th St., McCormick's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced Englishwoman; permanent or otherwise. A. B., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city references. 426 4th Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By smart young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; good reference. 210 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; single; first-class city reference; no cards. P. B., 125 West 46th St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, and generally useful; 8 years' city references. Philip, 769 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to find situation for his coachman, whom he recommends as first-class in every respect. Call at 383 West Broadway, M. Shochelberg & Co., present employers.

COACHMAN.—Single, 38; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' personal references. Flandrau & Co., Broome St. Duncan Menzies.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her coachman in the country. A. S., 248 East 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

FURNACE MAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure for his furnace man, whom he can highly recommend, a few more houses in the locality of 41st or 39th St. Call at 328 Lexington Av., Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, before noon.

CLERK and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced shipping clerk and bookkeeper wishes to change his position now or Jan. 1. V. M., 313 East 124th St.

MASSAGE OPERATOR.—By Swede massage operator; competent; highest references. Lind, 69 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A German girl as kitchenmaid. Call at 475 5th Av., between 9 and 10 o'clock; must bring references.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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WANTED—Office boy; one familiar with stenography, and can operate Remington typewriter. Address, giving age, reference, and wages willing to accept, A. B. C., Box 159 Times.

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Thursday, the 16th Day of November, 1899,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
1,365,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR A PUBLIC PARK, BOUNDED BY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS AND EDGECOMBE AND BRADHURST AVENUE. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
$300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
350,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE SANITARY PROTECTION OF THE SOURCES OF THE WATER SUPPLY. Principal payable November 1, 1919.
250,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO PROVIDE FOR AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER. Principal payable November 1, 1919.
1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE
NOVEMBER 2D, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.
New York, November 8, 1899.
A special meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Cable Company will be held on the 4th day of December, 1899, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from ten million dollars, consisting of one hundred thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to fifteen million dollars, to consist of one hundred and fifty thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, and for the purpose of ratifying, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, the action of the Board of Directors in modifying the Articles of Association in regard to the mode of authorization of the increase of the capital stock.

For the purpose of said special meeting of Shareholders, the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed between the 24th inst. and the 4th December, 1899, both dates inclusive.
JOHN W. MACKAY, GEO. G. WARD, C. R. HOSMER, DUMONT CLARKE, E. C. PLATT, G. G. HOWLAND, WILLIAM JAY, C. H. MACKAY, a Majority of Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
15 Broad Street, New York, Nov. 15th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after December 1st, 1899, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 1899, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen Saturday, December 2d, 1899, at ten (10) o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, November 15th, 1899.
DIVIDEND No. 277.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for October, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (No. 278) of Twenty-five Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Park Steel Company.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on Dec. 1, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 18th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, Dec. 1st, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Nov. 30, 1899. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, New Jersey, November 8th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable December 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 22nd, 1899. The transfer books will close November 22nd, 1899, at 3 P. M. and reopen December 2nd, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.
November 15th, 1899.
Coupon No. 18 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

THE HOME MARKET CLUB.

President Draper Re-elected—A Defense of Protection.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Home Market Club at its annual meeting to-day re-elected George A. Draper of Hopedale as its President. Col. Albert Clarke, the club's Secretary, in the course of his report, said:

"It is gratifying to observe that our exports have become larger than our imports, and that the products of our mills are finding increasing favor abroad. Our free trade friends keep on telling us that protection destroys commerce and that we cannot export unless we import, and also that protection defeats revenue, but the country keeps on, under the wisely adjusted Dingley law, selling more both at home and abroad.

"There never was a more complete vindication of the protective policy, and it would seem that business men and working men can never again be misled to risk its overthrow."

LITTLE COAL IN NEW ENGLAND.

Storage Places Are Empty and Dealers Cannot Supply the Demand.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The general activity of all branches of industry is causing a flurry in the New England coal trade, and it is said there is a probability of a coal famine. Coal merchants here are striving their utmost to supply the demand, but are unable to do so. Especially is this the case in anthracite coal, and at Mystic, Salem, Newburyport, and other places where there is generally from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 tons of coal stored for immediate use, the sheds are empty.

The cause of the trouble is claimed to be two-fold, the inability of the railroads to provide enough rolling stock and the strong demand from the manufacturing cities.

The vessels which generally load in Baltimore on a six-day basis now are obliged to wait three weeks before they can secure a cargo, and freights have gone up $1 and in some cases $1.50 per ton. Boston coal merchants expect a substantial advance in prices at an early date.

There is also a scarcity of vessels, due to last Fall's marine disasters, and another factor which has contributed to the shortage of coal was the failure of the water power during the dry season in many mill towns, where manufacturers had to use more steam than usual. Most mills now have a fair supply of fuel on hand.

$5,000,000 Mining Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Santarita Mining Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. Its stated purpose is to do a general mining business in Mexico.

Another Break in London Tin.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—After a considerable rise yesterday, tin to-day again collapsed and is now at 118¾. There were large transactions.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 15	468,631
To date this year	148,244,125
Corresponding date last year	95,243,303

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 15	$1,600,600
To date this year	$765,172,370
Corresponding date last year	$755,750,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Manhattan con.	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	Missouri Pacific	.5
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	½
B'klyn Union Gas.	½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	.5
Brunswick City	¾	N. J. Central	1
Canada South	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	½	St. P. & D. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Union Pacific	½
Erie T. & T.	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Federal Steel	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	H. B. Claflin	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Peo., D. & E.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	T. C. R. T. pf.	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Great North. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	3
Det., M. & M. g. 4s	3½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st.	1	Long Is. Fy. 4½s	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	2	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s	2
Lake Shore 3½s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Less than half a million shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the market lagging all day long until just before the close of business, when some activity developed attended by suggestions of much underlying strength. Net changes for the day were largely upon the side of advances, no railroad stock traded in to the extent of 200 shares declining as much as a whole point. Some short contracts were apparently covered in haste during the final hour of business, and, coincidently, a suggestive report had circulation to the effect that a conspicuous operator on the bear side was preparing to take a somewhat extended vacation, recent months of hard work (and profits) warranting the recreation. Such a move would have a chilling effect upon an extensive army of little speculators who have been bear camp followers in free and easy fashion. Almost all the lesser traders of Wall Street are on the bear side, sure that every vested interest in the country is on the verge of extinction; and most of them talk largely as to the extent to which they are short of a wide variety of stocks—the volume of their shorts being quoted to make clear the volume of riches they themselves are to possess as sole survivors of the crash they have been proclaiming.

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Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange at from 8 to 5 per cent., the higher figure being made in the earlier part of the day. Few transactions of consequence took place above 6 per cent. Wall Street sentiment as to the money market outlook has improved materially. Especially are bankers having Western connections come to the conclusion that early ease is assured. Mercantile paper has a ready market at from 5 to 6 per cent., and the representative of one Chicago financial institution has loaned $1,000,000 here this week for twelve months at 5 per cent.

From St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, as well as from Chicago, bankers are reporting to their New York correspondents that the return flow of crop money eastward will be well under way by Thanksgiving and that remittances will break all past records.

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During what has seemed to be recent inaction upon the part of prominent financiers progress has been made in plans for bringing about at least two important railway consolidations. One contemplated in the Southwest will, if successfully concluded, surpass in financial and trade consequence anything of the sort hitherto attempted.

The fashion of consolidation of industrial properties may be overshadowed by an era of railway consolidation.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SHARES.

Further confirmation was had yesterday of the truth of recent reports that important developments were, and still are, pending in respect to Southern Pacific. This confirmation came in the form of an official statement from the office of Speyer & Co. to the effect that the sale of the 285,000 shares in the Southern Pacific, held by the Stanford estate, had been finally perfected, and that the stock will be held by Speyer & Co., their European houses and other interests, and will not be put upon the market. It is said the purchase price was $11,400,000.

At the same time it was stated that the Crocker holdings of 280,000 shares, recently purchased by the same interests, of which Speyer & Co. and C. P. Huntington are the head, will also be kept from the market.

Other developments of even more consequence are said to be pending, in connection with which rumors of a great transcontinental line are heard.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BRANCHES.

In connection with the visit to New York of C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific, and as bearing out the reports of the constantly increasing business of the company, it is announced that the road will to-day open two new branches, both of them in the Dominion of Canada. One will run north from Portage La Prairie toward Lake Manitoba, a distance of eleven miles; while the other will extend westerly from the same place about twenty-one miles.

The country through which the new lines run is a very rich one agriculturally, with great wheat fields.

BURLINGTON'S DIVIDEND.

Coincident with the announcement yesterday of the declaration by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. came the statement that the condition of the company, financially and otherwise, is better than it has been in some time. It is said the road has more business than ever before in its history.

EARNING MORE, SPENDING LESS.

The October statement of the Baltimore and Ohio, which was given out on Wall Street yesterday, was even more promising than the Street had expected. The figures show net earnings for the month of $1,037,900 as aginst $661,000 in the same month in 1898—an increase of $376,800.

From July 1 to Oct. 31 the gross earnings have been $11,222,700 and the net $7,087,400, an increase in the former case of $1,305,300, and in the latter of $1,606,000. The greater increase in the net earnings is due to the fact that operating expenses during the period for which the figures are given fell off from $4,435,900 in 1898 to $4,135,200 this year.

LAKE SHORE'S EARNINGS.

The report of the Lake Shore for the quarter ending Sept. 30 makes interesting and pleasing reading, showing as it does net earnings of $2,042,900 as against $1,818,400 in 1898. The total income for the quarter was $2,171,300, compared with $1,908,600 for the same period in the previous year, while the surplus is $1,187,900—an increase of $254,000 over last year.

Since the first of the year the net earnings have been $5,843,900 and the surplus $3,218,900.

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held yesterday, but no business other than of a routine nature was transacted. President Horace G. Burt of the company is in the city and reports that the business and earnings of the road are very gratifying.

READY FOR REDEMPTION.

In pursuance of announcements already made, notice was yesterday given "that $4,490,000 of the general trust mortgage $5,000 registered bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad have been drawn by lot for redemption by the sinking fund, being the remainder of the entire issue. They will be paid at 110 and accrued interest to whatever date they are presented. Interest will cease Jan. 1. The bonds should be assigned to the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee, for redemption."

SPECIAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange was held yesterday afternoon when it is understood that certain reports respecting some members of the Exchange were up for consideration. No action, however, was taken pending further information and investigation.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

On the whole the week under review has been a quiet one. In the raw materials the situation is unchanged. The greater part of the coke supply for next year has been contracted for on the basis of $2.65 and $2.75 for furnace coke at ovens, while the ore contracts for next year have not yet been closed.

In pig iron there has been continued activity in Chicago, but in the other distributing markets the volume of business has not been large. In the Central West the only large transaction has been the sale of about 40,000 tons of metal, the parties to the transaction being allied interests.

Rumors have been current to the effect that one very large transaction in steel billets between two leading interests has been closed, but the evidence points to the fact that the sale has not gone through. It is quite evident that the rush for prompt delivery on steel billets is over and that heavy premiums are not being paid for prompt steel. This is putting an end to the high nominal prices. This creates the impression of a decline, when, as a matter of fact, the figure at which new contracts for 1900 delivery are being entered into, say $36, Pittsburg, is a heavy advance on the figure at which old contracts now expiring were taken.

Chicago reports a sale of 25,000 tons of wire rods for export, and it appears also that a leading consumer has contracted for a very large quantity for the first half of 1900.

In the West there have been good sales of steel rails, one of the orders calling for sixty miles of light rails for a new Utah road. It is reported also that a Western mill has contracted for the delivery of a heavy tonnage of girder rails for Glasgow, Scotland.

The specifications have been issued for the wire cables for the new East River bridge at New York, the quantity of high-grade wire called for being about 5,000 tons. In this connection it may be noted that there is a possibility that the great North River bridge may soon get beyond the stage of a project.

The iron trade is watching keenly developments in the New York rapid transit project, which would bring out a very large amount of work.

Generally speaking, there is a good deal of figuring going on in our large cities on structural material for sky scrapers, which indicates that current prices are not cutting off important undertakings in this line.

Philadelphia is now committed to a heavy outlay for a new water supply, which means some big requirements for cast iron pipe.

The Western bar mills are still in receipt of nice orders from car builders, who are still entering new business heavily. In other departments of the finished trade, however the demand is slackening, and makers are drawing on their heavy supply of old orders. In some branches, however, the scramble for orders is getting lively. This applies particularly to the sheet mills that are selling at close figures, considering the current prices for steel. Steel plates, too, are selling at lower prices.

We are now rapidly approaching the period of the year when the actual consumption of iron and steel in many branches of the industry falls off quite heavily, but preparations are always made during this time to accumulate a supply for the Spring trade, always the largest in volume of the year.

MR. SAGE ON MANHATTAN.

Russell Sage was gleeful yesterday over an attack made on Manhattan in a circular signed "A Prominent Banker." It predicted that the stock would eventually sell at 30. "Perfectly ridiculous," said the financier, slapping his knee and laughing. "Why, they must have left out a "1." They mean 130, and they're below the mark at that. Oh, I don't know whether there's a Tammany pool or not—and don't care. As to Manhattan, it couldn't be in better shape. I shall be disappointed if before the end of the year Manhattan don't sell at 125, if it doesn't go to 150. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Manhattan yesterday President George J. Gould talked a good deal about the system's prosperity and its future and the results of economies now practiced and those to be introduced, including electrical equipment, of the progress of which very satisfactory reports were received. Mr. Gould talked convincingly and asserted that the stock would sell at 150 before the end of 1900. I think with him that Manhattan has a great future with its perpetual charter. Look at our record for caring for our patrons. Over 177,000,000 passengers safely carried the last fiscal year without harm to any and a total of 1,529,000,000 carried since the elevated opened without the loss of a life. Beat that record with an underground road. We are not scared over the tunnel."

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE BANK.

The full scope and plan of the Domestic Exchange National Bank which, with a capital of $300,000, is to make a business of collecting out-of-town checks, was not made public yesterday. Edward S. Peck, one of the Directors and legal adviser of the promoters, gave, however, a little more insight into the details of the project and explained some matters which have puzzled officers of Clearing House banks. "It is," he said, "probable that a charge will be made for collecting out-of-town checks. I cannot say what the charge will be, or how it will differ from the rates set by the Clearing House rules which went into effect April 3 last because I don't know. The bank will not cater for the custom of individuals. It expects to do a large business with banks and, probably, corporations. In banks I include members of the Clearing House Association. As we understand the Clearing House rules those relating to the collection of out-of-town checks are binding only in so far as customers are concerned, while there is no rule to permit a bank doing its business as cheaply as possible. The Domestic will receive checks in bulk and collect them so expeditiously that it will be an object to banks to become our patrons. We have already secured a great many clients among banks. I am not at liberty to mention one of them. It should be understood that we are certainly not antagonistic to the Clearing House nor to any of the banks and it should always be remembered that the Clearing House does not clear country checks. For this reason we have no use for it."

The temporary offices of the Domestic will probably be in the neighborhood of the City Hall and they may be opened in a couple of weeks, but the bank can hardly be in active business before next January.

Bankers were yesterday as skeptical about the success of the Domestic as on Tuesday. A Clearing House officer said: "Such a bank cannot do business without a Clearing House agent. And its capital? What is that with $50,000,000 in country checks always afloat? Why, it would be tied up or swallowed up in a day." Another bank officer said: "The Clearing House is not paying any attention to this new scheme. It is not at all concerned about or interested in it. It, I think, is safe to predict that the venture will fail of success."

A canvass of the down-town banks and trust companies failed to discover any that had arranged to do business with the Domestic. Trust companies which clear through association members are, so said their officers, entirely satisfied with present conditions.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance of from 20 to 25 per cent. in freight rates ordered by the Freight Agents' Association of Canada representing all the railroads there.

Increase of $376,863 in Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings for October, making an increase of $1,606,048 since July 1.

Resumption of work at the Wadesville shaft at Pottsville, Penn., operated by the Reading Coal and Iron Company, which has been idle for thirty years.

Another sensational decline of £4 10s. in pig tin in the London market.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of the Warwick Iron and Steel Company's negotiable receipts, $2 paid, to be issued Nov. 15, and $12,000 additional general 5 per cent. bonds of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad.

Declaration of the regular Burlington dividend of 1½ per cent.

Increase of $254,028 in surplus shown by Lake Shore for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Some talk of an increased dividend rate on Delaware and Hudson.

Election of Charles Parsons, former President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Continental Trust Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@8 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $217,566,720; balance, $9,418,675; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $606,232.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅞@5 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81@$4.81¼; demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½; cables, $4.86¼@$4.86½. Commercial bills were $4.80¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 and 94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium, and telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—American securities, after a good opening, sagged and were irregular, but recovered from the lowest. At the close the tone was steady.

Consols for money, 103 11-16; consols for the account, 103 13-16; Canadian, 97⅜; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Illinois Central, 117⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 78; St. Paul, 128½; New York Central, 140⅜; Pennsylvania, 66⅝, ex-dividend; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¾, ex-dividend; Atchison, 23¾; Louisville, 83⅞; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 9⅛.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅞ per cent. and for three months' bills, 4⅞@5 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.30; Madrid, 25.92; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 6.55.

Bar silver closed easier at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 65⅛.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened hesitatingly, but prices hardened on the easy settlement. Money was abundant. Spanish 4s continued to advance, closing at 66.45. Rio Tintos opened firm and hardened on important repurchases. Kaffirs were firm but inactive. Three per cent. rentes 100f 30c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 24½c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The rate for private discount to-day was ⅛ harder, at 6 per cent., and was hesitating, although prices on the Boerse were hardly affected thereby. Spanish 4s were firm on Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were dull. Locals were steady. Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm but inactive owing to fears in regard to developments in the money market. American securities were easier in sympathy with the advices from New York.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 72.15. Gold was quoted at 25.82.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—A firm tone was evident at all times in the market to-day. Offerings of all stocks were exceptionally light, and where any real effort was made to buy, prices at once moved up. The improvement, however, was slight for the reason that the demand was not persistent. Lehigh Valley rose to 27⅛, Cambria Steel to 20¼, Asphalt to 15, Marsden to 11, Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg to 28, American Cement to 87⅛, New Haven Steel to 5, Union Traction to 39¼, and Pennsylvania Vehicle to 10. The close was at the top. The feature of the day was the free offering of money on call. The rate was first broken to 5, and later in the day $100,000 was offered at 3 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅛	20⅜	Phil. Trac.	95⅝	95⅞
Choctaw	37	38	Union Trac.	39⅛	39⅜
E. Co. of Am.	14½	14¾	U. Gas Imp.	159½	160
Lehigh Val.	27	27⅛	Wels. Light.	45½	46
Marsden	11	11¼	W. N.Y. & P.	6⅛	6¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The feature of the general market to-day was a lift in United States Oil from 40⅝ to 43, on buying by a prominent Exchange Building house, based on authentic reports of pending developments in the direction of an enlargement of the company's territory and a material increase in its revenue. East Boston was in big demand during the early dealings, and at one time sold as high as 10½, being helped by the settlement of the Boston and Albany lease controversy. The accomplishment of the plans now in hand, once this lease is consummated, means, it is said, very much for the East Boston property. The settlement of the lease question, by the way, is very pleasing to the Street. Boston and Albany stock, as a result of it, was held firmly to-day at from 258 to 260. Allowing for a distribution of $22 a share to stockholders by the New York Central, or $5,560,000, the investment with 8 per cent. yearly dividends figures about 3⅜ per cent. Bell Telephone, after selling at 351, rallied to 355. The trading in Sugar for New York account was quite active. The closing came generally firm, with prices as a rule above the lowest.

All the loans at the Clearing House this morning were made at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 20 cents' discount. Call money still ranged from 5½ to 6½ per cent., with some loans commanding as high as 7 per cent. Time paper was quoted mostly at 6 per cent., but with rates ranging both sides of this figure. On collateral loans 5 per cent. was quoted for four to six months on prime dividend securities among trust companies and trustees. National banks asked from 5½ to 6

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions yesterday in the market for outside securities were in fairly large amount, but the bulk of the day's business was supplied by a very few issues. The market opened strong, and the early firmness was fairly well maintained in the majority of issues. Some prominent stocks sold off during the afternoon, but, with the exception of New Amsterdam Gas, few stocks showed net losses of any importance.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS yesterday continued its somewhat erratic course, and without any apparent reason for the decline the common stock sold off several points, and the preferred stock suffered a substantial loss. The opening sale in the common stock was maue at 28, a fractional advance over Tuesday's closing bid. Later a small amount of stock appeared in the market, and partly as a result of these offerings and partly of the efforts of bear traders, New Amsterdam Gas common sold down to 26. At this price some stop orders were reached, and the stock went off sharply to 25¼, at which figure several hundred shares changed hands. The supply of stock at this low figure proved very small, and the price quickly reacted about a point. The stock closed at 26¼ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points. The preferred stock sold at 54½ and down to 53½. The transactions in this issue amounted to only 200 or 300 shares. Notwithstanding these sharp declines in the stock, the New Amsterdam Gas bonds were strong, and sold at an advance over the best price of the previous day. The loss suffered by the New Amsterdam Gas stocks did not reflect the rumors in regard to the company current yesterday, for it was again reported that the gas war had been settled. On what the gas war had been settled. On what ground these reports were made did not appear, and they proved to be, at least so far as could be learned, entirely without foundation.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was active, and both issues ended the day with a net gain. Both the common and preferred stocks opened considerably above the closing sales of the previous day, the first sale in the preferred stock being made at 39¼ and the initial sale in the common at 10½. These figures represented the highest prices of the day, but although part of the overnight advance was lost on the day's trading, the final prices were substantially higher than those of Tuesday. Trading in the two issues amounted to about 2,000 shares.

ELECTRIC AXLE was very active. In the neighborhood of 5,000 shares changed hands during the day, much of which was taken by brokers supposed to be buying for insiders. The first sales were made at 5, and the final sale at 5¼. The stock closed at 5⅛ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. Friends of the stock say that the company's business is in very promising condition.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was active at a fractional recession from Tuesday's closing bid. There was fairly large demand for the stock in the neighborhood of 85, but buyers showed no disposition to bid up for the stock. The highest sale of the day was the opening sale made at 85½. Amalgamated Copper lost three-quarters of 1 point net, closing at 85¼ bid.

NATIONAL TUBE was weak. The common stock sold down to 42¾, and the preferred stock to 92¾, and at the close the supply of stock was larger than the demand.

HOBOKEN FERRY stock sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 70.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	26½	26¾
New Amsterdam pf	56	56¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37½
American Agricul. Chem. pf	77½	78½
American Bicycle	26⅜	...
American Bicycle pf	66	68
American Bicycle Bonds	89½	90¼
American Hide & Leather	34½	36
American Hide & Leather pf	80	81
American Woolen Goods	25	26
American Woolen Goods pf	80½	82
American Writing Paper 5s	87	89
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	10	10¼
Distilling Company of America pf	35¼	35¾
Electric Axle Light & Power	5⅛	5¼
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf	...	41
Havana Commercial	22	24
Havana Commercial pf	65⅜	68¼
International Pump	20	21
International Pump pf	68	71
National Gramophone	74	80
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf	76½	77¼
National Tube	42½	44
National Tube pf	92¼	94
Otis Elevator	28	30
Otis Elevator pf	92	94
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¼	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	30	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf	...	76
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	459	461
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	85¼	85½
American Air Power	58	60
American Cotton	45	50
Arizona Lead	97⅜	101¼
Asphalt Company of America	14	15
British Columbia Copper	10	10¼
Chicago & Alton pfds	110	108
Chicago & Alton 3s (new), w. i	95½	96
Electric Vehicle	65	70
Electric Vehicle pf	...	94
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	30
General Carriage	...	30
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4¼
*Markeen Copper	8	9
Mexican 5s	97½	99¼
New England Transportation	7¼	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	102½
New York Transportation	13½	13¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22	23½
St. Louis subs	120	131
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	...	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	91	94¾
Tennessee Copper	...	24
Trust Company of America	230	232
Union Copper	28	29
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	245
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	24¾	26
Columbus Railway pf	80	90
Con. Traction of N. J	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	...
New Orleans Traction pf	104	...
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	197
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	...
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89¼
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	23½	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45½	46¼
Denver Gas 5s	...	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	64	67
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	67
Mutual Gas of New York	300	...
Madison (Wis.) stock	80	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	23
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	...	33
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5 p. c., new	69	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

2 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 750.
20 shares Third National Bank, $100 each, 17.
1 share Safe Deposit Company of New York, $25, 141.
10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $50 each, 111½.
50 shares Kings County Elevated Railway Company, (Guaranty Trust Company reorganization certificate,) assessment paid in full, $310 lot.
40 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company common, (Continental Trust Company certificate,) $245 lot.
$500 Union League Club of Brooklyn first mortgage bonds, due April, 1910, coupons April and October, $400 lot.
$5,000 Lake Erie and Western Railroad first mortgage five-year gold 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons January and July, 120¼.
$3,000 Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, (Central Trust Company certificates of deposit,) $1,000 each, 63.
$1,000 Spanish-American Light and Power Company Consolidated first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due 1908, interest reduced to 6 per cent. by agreement, November, 1899, coupon on, $825 lot.
12 shares Spanish-American Light and Power Company, $100 each, 12.
284 shares Morning Star Consolidated Mining Company, $5 each, 20½ cents per share.
100 shares Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, $100 each, 208¾.
7 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 254⅞.
40 shares Williamsburgh Trust Company, $100 each, 200.
200 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 23¾.
184 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1469.
40 shares Manhattan Trust Company, $30 each, 451.
15 shares Bank of Metropolis, $100 each, 440.
$2,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1921, interest January and July, 135½.
30 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 132½.
50 shares Manufacturers' Trust Company, $100 each, 310.
25 shares Williamsburgh Trust Company, $100 each, 200.
40 shares North River Insurance Company, $25 each, 147½.
$3,000 Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1937, $1,000 each, 92½.
$3,000 New York Biscuit Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, interest March and September, 114 and interest.
50 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 100.
10 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 161½.
10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with admission ticket,) $50 each, 113½.
23 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 215¾.
10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 397.
$2,000 People's Gas refunding 5 per cent. bonds, due 1947, interest March and September, 107⅜.
$1,500 The South Amboy Gas Light Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1924, coupons June and December; June, 1899, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $500 each, $495 per bond.
10 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 101.
50 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 275.
31 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 190.
5 shares Knickerbocker Trust Company, $100 each, 400.
40 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 1995.
10 shares Bankers' Trust Company, $100 each, 215.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 230.
5 shares Bank of New Amsterdam, $100 each, 610.
25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 150.
1 share National Bank of Commerce, $100, 261.
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 376½.
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 207.
2 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 495.
17 shares Brooklyn Bank, $50 each, 110¼.
2 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $50 each, 110.
100 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 176½.
60 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 277½.
36 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 230.
10 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 101.
50 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 275.
31 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 190.
5 shares Knickerbocker Trust Company, $100 each, 400.
40 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 1995.
10 shares Bankers' Trust Company, $100 each, 215.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 230.
5 shares Bank of New Amsterdam, $100 each, 610.
25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 150.
1 share National Bank of Commerce, $100, 261.
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 376½.
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 207.
2 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 495.
17 shares Brooklyn Bank, $50 each, 110¼.
2 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $50 each, 110.
100 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 176½.
60 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 277½.
36 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 230.
10 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 155.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 230.
$2,000 Fort Wayne Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 60¾.
240 shares New York and Harlem Railroad Company, $50 each, 403½.
100 shares Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, $100 each, 197.
100 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each, 48¾.
45 shares American Malting Company common, 11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at the same place on Tuesday:

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $30.
15 shares Bank of Charleston, S. C., $100 each, 157 per cent.
30 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, $100 each, 125 per cent.
200 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon, preferred stock, $10 each, full paid and unassessable, (in lots of 50 shares, with privilege.) $4.75 per share.
80 shares Winona and Southwestern Railway Company, par value, $100 each; 100 shares Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Company, par value, $100 each; 40 shares Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, Limited; 50 shares Great Western Insurance Company, par value, $40 each, $1,575 paid in liquidation; 30 shares Playa de Oro Mining Company, par value, $100 each; 7,000 shares Denmark Mining Company of Colorado, par value, 82 each, 2 shares Milton Mining Company, and 20 shares Little Hatchet Mining Company, par value, $100 each, $10 lot.
100 shares preferred stock New York and Northern Railroad Company, par value, $100 each, $17.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 58¾c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Argentum Juanlta sold at .22, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 2,000 Croesus at .01½, 1,000 Golden Age at .05, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .27, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, and 1,000 Phoenix at .11.

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Closing quotations for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.50	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol	.10	Quicksilver pf	7.00
Belcher	.30	Savage	.15
Best & Belcher	.45	Sierra Nevada	.55
Breece	2.50	Standard	2.75
Bruns. Consol	.20	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Union Consol	.35
Challar	.27	Victor	1.00
Crown Point	.10	Yellow Jacket	.23
Chrysolite	.05	Argentum Juanita	.21
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	Alamo	.11
Con. T. Co. stock	.03	Arcanda	.55
Con. T. Co. bonds	.03	Cripple Ck. Cons	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10½
Crescent	.15	Croesus	.07
Catalpa	.20	Golden Fleece	.26
Dunkin	.08	Isabella	.23
Deadwood Terra	.03	Mollie Gibson	.23
Eureka Consol	.25	Mount Rosa	.38
Father De Smet	.10	Pharmacist	.07
Gould & Curry	.20	Portland	2.40
Hale & Norcross	.40	Specimen	.09
Homestake	65.00	Union	.33
Horn Silver	1.20	Work	.32
Iron Silver	.55	Damon	.22
Kingston & Pemb	.50	Elkton	1.15
La Crosse	.18	Findlay	.15
Leadville Con	.08	Garfield	.21
Little Chief	.17½	Jackpot	.62
Mexican	.48	Pinnacle	.32
Moulton	.25	Tornado	.18
Ontario	7.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	16.50
Ophir	.95	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	13.25
Plymouth	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	14.50
Phoenix G. M. Co	.10	Gray Forge	15.00
Potosi	.30		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co	15.75	Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.15
Bert Gold	.10	Gar. Con	.22½
Gold Magnet	.006	Golden Fleece	.30
Good Samaritan	.10¾	Isabella	1.17
Gregory Gold	.31¾	Jefferson	.12
High Five	.60	Justine	.007
Jennie Blanche	.03½	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. com	3.12	Mount Rosa	.40
Morenci Cop. pf	2.00¾	Old Gold	.01¼
Pilgrim	.01	Pande Basin	.05
Alamo	.12	Portland	2.45
Anaconda	.50½	Sup. & B. Cop	.10
Anchoria	.80	Union Gold	.35
Cy. Ck. Con	.17½	Waldorf	.01
Elkton	1.25	Work	.33

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared its semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. on its capital stock.

Coupon No. 18 of the first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Northern Railway Company will be paid on and after Dec. 1.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared its regularly monthly dividend of 25 cents per share, and besides an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable Nov. 25 at the office of the transfer agents.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅜	17	641	Am. Car & Foundry	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	− ⅜
61	61¾	1,251	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61½	61½	61	61	− ¾
35½	36½	200	American Ice	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
44⅜	44⅝	850	American Cotton Oil	44⅜	44½	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
96⅜	96½	390	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96⅜	96⅜	96	96	−1
95½	96½	390	Am. Linseed	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
11½	11⅞	110	American Linseed	53	53	53	53	+ ¼
52⅜	53¼	325	Am. Linseed pf	46	46	46	46	.....
45⅜	47	50	Am. Malting Co. pf	37¼	37½	30⅝	37	− ¼
36½	36⅞	2,719	Am. Smelt. & Ref	87¾	88	87¾	88	+ ½
87¾	88	610	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	5	5	5	5	.....
4	5	50	American Spirits Mfg	47⅝	48½	46¾	48⅛	+ ⅜
48	48⅛	15,010	American Steel & Wire	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	− ¼
93½	94	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	154	155¾	152⅞	155¾	+2¼
155½	155⅝	42,640	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	117¼	118¼	117¼	118¼	.....
117½	118	145	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	.....
96	99	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅝
32	33	360	American Tin Plate	82⅞	83½	82⅜	83½	.....
82	83½	800	American Tin Plate pf	118¾	118¾	116¼	117½	− ¾
117½	117⅝	26,510	American Tobacco	43	43	42½	42⅝	− ⅜
43	43¼	500	American Steel Hoop	44½	44½	44¼	44½	− ⅜
44¼	44½	400	Anaconda Copper	22½	23⅛	22⅜	23	+ ⅞
22⅞	23	18,400	At., T. & S. F.	64¼	65⅜	64¼	65½	+1⅜
65½	65⅝	23,570	At., T. & S. F. pf	52	52	52	52	+ ½
51½	52¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio	73	73	72	72¾	− ⅛
72⅝	72⅞	712	Baltimore & Ohio pf	86¼	88¼	86	88	+1
86¾	87	24,285	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	141	141	140½	140½	+ ½
140½	144	500	Brooklyn Union Gas	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
16½	17	710	Brunswick City	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
53	53¾	110	Canada Southern	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
27⅜	28	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	48½	48½	48	48	.....
48	48⅜	300	Chi. Con. Traction	131½	132⅞	131	131⅞	+ ⅞
131⅜	131⅞	9,220	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅝	+ ⅛
95½	96	110	Chicago & East. Ill	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
14⅜	14⅞	1,400	Chicago Great West	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
80⅞	82⅞	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	41⅞	41¾	41¾	41⅞	+ ¼
41¼	42	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	124½	124⅞	124	124⅝	− ⅛
124½	124¾	5,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	171½	171½	170¾	170⅝	.....
171	172½	23	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	167	167⅞	166⅞	167⅝	+ ¾
167¼	167¾	1,000	Chicago & Northw	112½	113	112	112⅞	+ ⅝
112⅞	113	2,560	Chi., R. I. & Pac	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
39½	41	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	59	59⅝	58¾	59¼	− ¼
59¼	59¾	1,400	C., C., C. & St. L	12	12	12	12	.....
11¾	13	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	52¾	52¾	51⅝	52⅛	− ⅜
52⅛	52¼	4,810	Colorado Fuel & Iron	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6¾	+ ¼
6⅝	6¾	550	Colorado Southern	47	47	46½	46¾	.....
46¾	47	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
18½	19	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	191½	193½	191½	192½	+1½
192½	192¼	6,630	Consolidated Gas	41½	41¾	40⅞	41⅜	.....
41¼	41⅝	3,725	Continental Tobacco	91½	91½	91	91	.....
90⅜	91	810	Continental Tobac. pf	120½	121½	120	121½	+1¼
121	121½	1,300	Delaware & Hudson	190	190¼	190	190	.....
190	190¼	1,300	Del., Lack. & West	74⅜	74⅝	74½	74½	.....
74	75	900	Denver & R. G. pf	13	13	13	13	.....
13¾	13¼	210	Erie	108⅞	109½	108⅞	109½	+ ¾
109	110	210	Erie Tel. & Tel	45	45	45	45	+ ½
44½	45	400	Evans. & T. H	55¼	56⅜	55	56⅛	+ ⅛
78⅝	78⅞	1,620	Federal Steel pf	124½	124⅞	123½	124⅞	− ⅛
49	49	285	Glucose Sugar Ref	172	172	172	172	−1
170	173	170	Great Northern pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	−1½
63¼	63¾	100	H. B. Claflin Co	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅝
100	110	100	Hocking Valley pf	115	115	115	115	.....
26	114¾	26	Illinois Central	25¾	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
540	20	540	International Paper	70	70	70	70	.....
200	70	200	Internat. Paper pf	13	13¾	13	13¾	− ¼
400	14½	400	International Silver	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
20	14¼	20	Iowa Central	59	59½	59	59½	+1
225	59¾	225	Iowa Central pf	9	8⅞	9	9	− ⅛
500	9	500	K., Pitts. & Gulf	85½	86⅛	85¼	86⅛	+ ⅞
2,820	86¼	2,820	Louisville & Nashville	102⅛	103⅝	102	103⅝	+1¼
33,215	103⅜	33,215	Manhattan Con	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
24	25	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.		191	193½	190½	193½	+1½
2,810	191¼	Met. Street Railway		12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
25	13¼	Mexican Central		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
100	4⅞	Mexican National ctfs.		96	96	95	96	+1
400	96	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf		39	39¼	38¾	39	+ ¾
2,100	39	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf		47½	48⅛	47	48⅛	+ ⅝
5,650	48¼	Missouri Pacific		41	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ¼
1,100	42	National Biscuit Co		96	96	96	96	.....
10	95¼	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf		106½	106½	106½	106½	.....
20	108	Nat. Lead Co. pf		46¾	47	46½	46⅝	− ⅛
1,060	47	National Steel		95	95½	94½	94½	+ ½
420	95	Nat. Steel pf		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
100	8⅝	National Starch		25	25	25	25	+5
100	30	Nat. Starch 2d pf		122½	123	122½	123	+1
250	123	New Jersey Central		136	137½	135⅞	137⅝	+1⅝
9,510	137⅞	New York Central		215	215	215	215	−1
110	217	N. Y., N. H. & H		13½	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
100	14½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L		2⅛	2¼	25	25¼	.....
1,000	25⅛	N. Y., Ont. & West		26⅞	27	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
1,120	26¾	Norfolk & Western		70	70	70	70	+ ¼
510	70½	Norfolk & West. pf		12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
500	13	North American		53⅞	54⅜	53⅞	54⅝	+ ⅛
2,000	54½	Northern Pacific		74½	75⅛	74½	75⅛	.....
130	75	Northern Pacific pf		42¼	44	42¼	43¾	+1¼
9,185	43⅝	Pacific Mail		129⅝	129¾	129¼	129¾	+ ¾
1,962	129⅜	Pennsylvania R. R		111½	112	111	111	+ ½
1,160	112¼	People's Gas, Chicago		4	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅝
3,180	3⅜	Peo., Dec. & Evans		75	75	75	75	.....
30	74⅜	Pitts., C. & St. L		55⅝	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
400	56	Pressed Steel Car		88⅝	89½	88½	89½	+ ⅝
10	88¼	Pressed Steel Car pf		20½	20½	20½	20½	− ⅜
500	21	Reading		58	58¾	57⅜	58½	+ ⅛
3,320	58⅜	Reading 1st pf		30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜	− ¼
400	31½	Reading 2d pf		24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	.....
20	23½	Rep. Iron & Steel		70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	.....
20	70	Rio Grande West. pf		84	84¼	84	84¼	+ ½
200	84¾	Rome, W. & Ogdens		132	132	132	132	.....
20	131	St. L. & San Fran		10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
100	11⅜	St. Louis Southw. pf		31¼	31½	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
1,130	31¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf		103	103	103	103	+1
100	102	St. Paul & Omaha		117	117	117	117	.....
200	117	Southern Pacific		43⅜	43⅝	42½	43⅜	+ ⅞
124.561	43⅜	Southern Railway		13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
2,020	13¼	Southern Railway pf		56½	57	56½	57	+ ¼
1,490	57	Standard R. & T		11⅞	12	11⅞	12	.....
725	11¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron		114¾	115¾	114⅜	115⅜	+ ⅛
1,800

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Large Plot in the Bronx Bought for Improvement —Auction Room Dealings.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Maria Bonnett to a client the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, together with an abutting lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the heirs of Lippman Toplitz to the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor the lot 25 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Aetna Real Estate Company, with which Daniel A. Loring is identified, will erect an apartment house on the plot at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Seventieth Street, the purchase of which by Mr. Loring was reported yesterday. The unfinished apartment house at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-first Street, sold by Mr. Loring, will be completed by Theodore G. Stein.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold to John Massmann for improvement the entire block front on the westerly side of Sherman Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets. This property has frontages of 412 feet on Sherman Avenue, 165 feet on East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and runs in the rear to the centre line of Lewis Street.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have bought from Police Commissioner Treanor of Yonkers the five-story double tenement, 25 by 80 by 100, 533 West Forty-fifth Street, on private terms. Also 123 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story brownstone double tenement, with stores, same size, on private terms.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for Henry Peffer the five-story double flat 26 Morningside Avenue East, 25 by 90 by 100, to an investor. Also, for John Easner, the four-story American basement dwelling 550 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southwest corner of Audubon Avenue, 17 by 45 by 50.

H. Rawak has sold for Max Vogel to J. Herschman for $55,000 the six-story apartment house 233 and 235 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 37 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold the dwelling 326 East Nineteenth Street, 20.11 by 92.

Edward N. Crosby has sold for H. Wronkow the five-story marble-front dwelling on lot 25 by 90, 27 Grace Court, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, to a client for about $30,000.

The Auction Room.

The receiver's sale of the holdings of the Metropolitan Building Company, conducted by William M. Ryan, yesterday aroused little interest, as the bidding was confined to A. A. Swany and Winslow E. Buzby, who were interested parties, Mr. Swany being Treasurer of the company and Mr. Buzby one of its Directors.

Mr. Swany bought in all the property of the Metropolitan Building Company in Yonkers when it was offered at auction about three weeks ago. Messrs. Swany and Buzby are both Directors in the New York Building Loan Banking Company, with which, it is understood, the Metropolitan Building Company has been affiliated.

The five five-story flats at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street were struck down to Mr. Swany on a bid of $1 over incumbrances, amounting to $249,870. The seventy-apartment house at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.6 by 115.8, brought $1 over incumbrances of $263,235; 51 and 53 Bank Street, a six-story flat, with incumbrances of $81,000, fared similarly, and $21 over a mortgage of $312 was bid for a plot 50 by 100 on Mayflower Avenue near the Pelham Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Winslow E. Buzby was the buyer of the last three parcels.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

26 and 28 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 21 and 20, respectively, by 100.11, two three-story dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Abby S. Marshall.....$26,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

111 Varick Street, northwest corner of Broome Street, 21.1 by 70, two-story brick and stone building, with a three-story brick building at the rear; together with 113 Varick Street, adjoining, 21 by 70, three-story brick and frame building; together with 115 Varick Street, adjoining, 21 by 70, three-story brick and frame building; with 560 Broome Street, north side, 70 feet west of Varick Street, and at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 63.6, three-story brick building; sale to close an estate, to M. Amend 47,000

484 Grand Street, northeast corner of Willett Street, 16 by 62, four-story brick building, with store; partition sale, to Thomas H. Herbert..... 17,200

Sherman Avenue, northwest corner of Academy Street, two lots, each 25 by 100; executor's sale, to John Connelly.. 2,525

By Samuel Goldsticker.

60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sophia E. Beach..... 9,000

By William Kennelly.

1,240 to 1,246 Brook Avenue, each 17.8 by 95, four three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, 1,240 to 1,246, to J. C. Schrader..... 5,925

1,242 to 1,246, to J. C. Schrader..... 17,625

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

157 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 102.2, four-story brownstone-front flat; public auction sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 12,300

275 Water Street, 24.6 by 72.6 by 72.8 by 22.10, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Helen H. Adams, as trustee..... 44,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

602 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emily Beaumont..... 9,000

125 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sophia E. Beach..... 12,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

157 to 161 Goerck Street and 390 to 396 East Third Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 72.2 on Goerck Street, 199.10 on Third Street, by 90.5 by 100, three and four-story manufacturing buildings; public auction sale, to John H. Smith..... 39,800

Third Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 12,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 627 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 15 by 100 and irregular, four-story brick tenement on rear of lot; 419 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 265 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 19.4 by 100.5, three-story frame building on rear of lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. executor's sale, 228 Seventh Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-third Street, 19.9 by 80, three-story brick building, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Van Vechten Olcott, referee, 31 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 280 feet west of Central Park West, 22 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,622, subject to another mortgage for $35,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Pixman, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $22,314.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John McCrone, referee, 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 224.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $10,821.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 245 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 74 feet west of Second Avenue, 26 by 75.7, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,606.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank H. Richmond, referee, 100 East Eighty-first Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $41,680.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 333 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92 and irregular, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $23,298.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Theodore H. Silkman, referee, Belmont Avenue, east side, 336.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, two lots, 67 by 183; Grove Avenue, west side, 66 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, two lots each 33 by 150; Boston Post Road, west side, near Thwaite's Place, Bronxdale, 85 by 260, two-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Isaac L. Miller, referee, 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Sixth Avenue, three-story brick dwelling, with one-story extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 345 Lexington Avenue, east side, 103 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 99.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with three-story brick extension.

By John S. Mapes, partition sale, John W. Bartram, referee, Avenue C, southeast corner of Thirteenth Street, Unionport, four lots, each 27 by 105, together with two lots adjoining at the rear on Thirteenth Street, each 25 by 105.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Washington Avenue, west side, 390 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 65; R. F. Otto of 748 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $6,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a one-story frame shop, 18 by 46; Henry Muskat, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, northeast corner of Eagle Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 95; MacDonald & Thomas of 41 Wall Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $25,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for four four-story brick tenements, 18.9 by 67; MacDonald & Thomas, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $56,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 215.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 52; Charles H. Thornton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 284.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 42; Charles H. Thornton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $9,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 146.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 56; Charles H. Thornton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Parker Avenue, northwest corner of Glebe Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 35, and a one-and-one-half-story frame stable, 22 by 35; William Kuchnell of 799 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $4,500.

Pitt Street, northeast corner of Broome Street, for a six-story brick flat, 44.8 by 50; H. Silverson of 222 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $34,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 183 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 56; C. O. Arbogast of 1,037 Prospect Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 325 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and 328 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 44 by 11.6; N. Minresheimer, owner; M. R. D'Amóra, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1,780 Sedgwick Avenue, for a one-and-one-half-story frame barn, 14 by 14; Alexander Brewer of 69 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Klein Brothers, builders; cost, $150.

No. 41 West Forty-ninth Street, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 78; Charles Buek of 160 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon of 160 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

Seventh Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a five-story and basement brick flat; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, owner; cost, $200.

Nos. 472 and 474 Broome Street, to a five-story and basement brick store; L. W. Morrison and others of 1,183 Broadway, owners; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 153 Water Street, to a four-story brick office building; J. V. Cockroft, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $200.

Unionport Road, Westchester, to a two-story frame reception house; New York Catholic Protectory, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $400.

No. 300 Spring Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Wendel estate, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $80.

Nos. 566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, to a six-story brick store and loft building; H. A. Hutchins of 26 Broadway, owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 167th St, 30x100; Frank M. Holohan to John A. McCarthy..... 23,500

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x100; Emanuel Alexander and another to George J. Wesslau..... 1

AVENUE B, w s, 50 ft n of Cedar St, runs n 100 x e — to w s of Cauldwell Av — x s 100 x w — to Avenue B; Palen Thompson Corporation to William H. Ebeling, Jr..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, at centre of former Bloomingdale Road, closed; also 51.4 ft n of 163d St, 18.6x55.9x50.3; Joseph M. Emanuel to Jennie M. Tompkins..... 1

BROOME ST, 210, s s, 25x100; Morris Bayer to Theresa and Henry Breslauer... 1

CANNON ST, 83, w s, 20x82; Adolph Roth to Mollie November..... 1

CANNON ST, 83 and 85, w s, 40x82; Moses November and wife to Isaac Cohn and another..... 100

CANNON ST, e s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Aaron Gottlieb to Max Cohen and another..... 1

CENTRAL AV, s e corner of Morris St, 128.5x118.11x125x80.11; William E. Brooker and another to John H. Blauvelt..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 105th St, 50x105; Paul H. Zagat to Henry C. Copeland..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, corner of 90th St, 75.5x80; Frank Chaffee to Harry Chaffee..... 1

CROTONA AV, 1,827, 18.9x100; Andrew L. Rea to William H. McDonough..... 100

GRAND ST, 594, n s, 25.9x75; Richard Stearns to Ida H. Tostevin..... 1

INTERVALE AV, s e s, at w s of Barretto St, 97.9x27x34.11x35.7; Richard V. Stevens to William H. Phelan..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 208.6 n e of 3d Av, at centre of block, between 105th and 106th Sts; runs e 96.6x n 0½x96.6x0½; John C. Cole to John W. Pirsson..... 1

JONES ST, 9, 25x100; George J. Wesslau to Emanuel Alexander and another..... 1

LAWRENCE ST, 82, 25x100; Thomas J. Larkin to Wolfgang Haberdasch and wife 9,500

LOTS 200 and 201, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to John C. Kobbe, Sr.. 1,000

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 98th St, 25.6x95; August Ganzenmuller to Emanuel Aron..... 1

MONROE ST, 175, 25x100; Michael Fay and others, executors, &c., to Louis Breslauer..... 33,500

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 68 ft n of Madison St, 20x89; Morris Goldberg and another to Hyman D. Baker, quit claim..... 1

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 68 ft n of Madison St, 20x89; Morris Goldberg and another to Hyman D. Baker..... 11,500

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 68 ft n of Madison St, 20x89; John Dougherty to Morris Goldberg and another, quit claim.. 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 26 and 28, 45x92x irregular; Hyman D. Baker to Selig Falk..... 34,500

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x100; C. Adelbert Becker to Eleanor S. Murray..... 4,400

PITT ST, 10, e s, 26x100; Harris Sturtz to Harris Seitzick..... 28,100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,380 and 2,383, 37.6x100; also Southern Boulevard, 2,392 and 2,394, 37.8x100; Nellie Rice to Albert C. Hencken..... 1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 64 ft s w of 169th St, runs s e 60.6x s 89.2 to Home St x w 25 x n 93.3 to avenue x n 25; Charlotte Blumenthal to Antoine Eichberg..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,220, e s, 22x100; William H. Wright to George Schmitt..... 1

UNION AV, 1,173, 19x141.5x17.6x141.5; Jeremiah Milman to Elizabeth H. Schindler..... 5,200

WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.7x29.11x111; Michael Davis to Emma Kraemer..... 1

WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.7x29.11x111; Emma Kraemer to Victor Gerhards..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 50 ft n of 60th St, 24.5.8 irregular; John T. Farley to Annie R. Bauerdorf..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of Sommer Place, 33.4x100; Gretchen Schwenk to Edward J. Mulligan..... 1

2D AV, s w corner of 63d St, 100.5x155; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John J. Houahan..... 100

3D AV, e s, 174.4 ft n of Rose St, new line, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Emelie A. Winter..... 1

4TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 50x80; Sarah Jacobs to Maria L. Hillemeier. 100

14TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.5; Stephen Therry to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

19TH ST, s s, 267.2 ft e of 2d Av, 20.11x92; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Julie N. Josefson..... 13,500

27TH ST, s w s, Lot 13, map of Bellevue, lots of Corporation of the City of New York, 25x98.9; Charles P. Murphy and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another

31ST ST, 111 East, 22x38.9; Charles R. Henderson to Charles S. Hesselbach.... 1

32D ST, 161 East, 25x98.9; Hannah R. Farnum to Mary N. Petty, ½ part... 7,500

35TH ST, s s, 21 ft w of Park Av, 21x72.6; Susan C. Ray to Virgie P. Gibney..... 46,000

49TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Kate Jordan to Elizabeth M. Cauldwell and another..... 8,250

49TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x53x30.2x70.1; Margaret Fisher, individually, and others, to Kate Jordan..... 1

49TH ST, 545 West, n s, 25x100.5; Margaret Fisher, individually, and others, to Eliza M. Cauldwell and another..... 7,750

49TH ST, 419 West, 25x98.9; William Buhler to Stephen McBride..... 1

73D ST, 313 East, 25x102.2; John C. Kohloeffel to William H. Peters and another. 13,600

72D ST, 216 West, 20x102.2; Clinton Orilvie to Jennie Reid..... 1

75TH ST, 237 and 239 East, 38.4x102.2; Joseph Haberman to Yetta Berkowitz... 28,500

79TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; William E. Diller to Lazarus Kohns..... 1

80TH ST, 230 East, 19.8x102.2; Julia G. Van Arsdale to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 207.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.4x63; also interior lot 102.2 ft n of 79th St and 382.11 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 51.2x s e —x s 41.7 x w 20; Maria L. Downing to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 187.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20x63.8; also interior lot 102.2 ft n of 79th St and 400 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 41.7x s e 31.5x22.6x25; Caroline Opper to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

89TH ST, s s, 207.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.4x63.8; also interior lot, 102.2 ft n of 79th St and 382.11 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 51.2x s e —x s 41x w 20; Maria L. Downing to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

92D ST, 126 East, 15x100.8; Leonard T. Gaffney to Thomas J. McBride..... 15,000

96TH ST, s s, 298.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x100.8; William Woodhouse to John W. Pirsson..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; John C. Hencken to Augustus B. Carrington..... Exch.

104TH ST, 322 West, 20x100; Augustus Clason to Luther L. Kellogg..... 1

115TH ST, 46 and 48 West, 36x100.11; Cecilia Cassel to Cecilia Mendel..... 1

120TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 41.6x100.10; Henry Weiss to Solomon Jacobs..... 1

123D ST, 344 West, 16x100.11; José R. F. Savage to Thomas B. Gorsuch..... 1

129TH ST, 258 West, 22.1x99.11; Ernest M. Greenfield, trustee, to August Selititz... 2,000

144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 24.9x99.11; John A. Johnson to Henry D. Bullwinkel..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 349.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; William Shillaber, Jr., trustee, &c., to George Olt..... 4,500

167TH ST, s s, 118.10 ft w of Washington Av, 22.2x100; August Jacob to Catrine Helbrock..... 6,000

Recorded Leases.

FOLSOM, George W., committee, &c., to Solomon Marculescu; 33 Avenue B, store, &c., 5 years..... $960

HOPPIN, Catherine B., to John J. Larkin; 122d St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20 years..... 392

HOPPIN, Catherine B., to John J. Larkin; 122d St, s s, 126 ft w of 2d Av, 20 years..... 608

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Mary L. Mirsilidine; Forest Av, n w corner of 163d St, store, &c., 5½ years..... 720

REILLY, John, to Bernard Fitzsimmons; 375 1st Av, store, &c., 5 5-12 years..... 780

SCHWERIN, Henrietta, to George S. Flanagan; 715 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 1,500

STAGER, Mary, to Adolph Kornbiush and another; 713 Broadway, basement, &c., 3 years..... 1,600 to 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Malvina Strachan and another; 763 St. John's Av, 3 years..... 1,000

ACKER, John, to Ida Seidelbach; 113th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 124x100.11, (four mortgages,) 2 years, each..... 2,000

ALSS, Hermann, and Hugo Joachimson to George J. Wesslau; 9 Jones St, 2 years..... 9,000

AST, Charles, to George Mangold; Avenue A, w s, 68.2 ft s of 81st St, 2 years... 5,000

BAKER, Hyman D., to Morris Goldberg and another; Montgomery St, w s, 68 ft n of Madison St, 1 year..... 6,500

BARNES, Henry B., to William W. Astor; 44th St, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 75,000

BAUERDORF, Annie R., to Matilda E. Gay; West End Av, w s, 59 ft n of 90th St, 3 years..... 15,000

BERKOWITZ, Yetta, to Joseph Haberman; 237 and 239 East 75th St, installments.. 1,500

BICKFORD, Mary M., to James McCurrack; 7th St, s s, Lot 146, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 6th St; also Lot 245, on s s of 10th St, same map, 100x108, 1 year..... 2,000

BLAUVELT, John M., to William E. Brooker and another; Central Av, s e corner of Morris St, ½ year..... 10,000

BULLWINKEL, Henry D., to Augusta A. Roby; 144th St, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, installments..... 1,250

BULLWINKEL, Henry D., to Augusta A. Roby; 144th St, s s, 474.9 ft e of 8th Av, installments..... 1,250

CLASON, Augustus, to Andrew H. Smith; Park Row, n w s, 25 ft n e of Duane St, extends irregularly to Duane St, 1 year..... 25,000

COHN, Isaac, and Morris Wexler to Mollie November; 83 and 85 Cannon St, 1 year..... 5,000

CRAM, J. Sergeant, to the Garfield National Bank; 45th St, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, due..... 30,000

DEIMEL, Francis, to Rhoda J. Sparrow; Avenue C, s e s, 500 ft from 161st St, s e corner of Avenue C, 1 year..... 2,000

DODGE, Peter, to Fanny Lomas Burnside Av, e s, 98.1 ft s of 179th St, 3 years.... 3,000

EICHELBERG, Antoine, to Charlotte Blumenthal; Stebbins Av s e s, 64 ft s w of 169th St, extends to Home St, 1 year.. 500

FALK, Selig, to Hyman D. Baker; 26 and 28 Montgomery St, 1 year..... 7,000

GIBNEY, Virgie P., to Susan C. Ray; 35th St, s s, 21 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.... 40,000

GREENBERG, Mayer, to Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c.; 169 Henry St, 5 years..... 12,000

GREENBERG, Mayer, to Joseph I. Bluestone; 169 Henry St, installments..... 1,500

HACK, Fredericka, to Helena B. Acker; 179th St, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 2½ years..... 4,000

HASSINGER, John D., to John Nageldinger; 134th St, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 3,500

HAYWARD, Benjamin F., to Charles Cahn; ½ part of — 32d St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,000

HENCKEN, Albert C., to Sarah M. Sturges; Brook Av, s e corner of 168th St, demand..... 20,000

HILLEMEIER, Maria L., to Henry Weiss; 4th Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 1 year..... 1,500

HILLEMEIER, Maria L., to Solomon Jacobs; 4th Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, ½ year..... 4,500

HOOKER, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 51st St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

HOULAHAN, John J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 2d Av, s w corner of 63d St, demand..... 17,500

JACOBUS, Martin, to Broadway Savings Institution; 8 West 64th St, 1 year.. 25,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to American Mortgage Company; 137 and 139 Allen St, 1 year..... 16,000

KLIPPER, Abbie, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 149 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,300

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Clara R. Gerken; 25th St, s w s, Lot 13, map of Bellevue lots, 16th Ward, 1 year. 8,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to John M. Bowers, executor, &c.; 230 to 234 East 80th St, 1 year..... 18,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 230 to 234 East 80th St, 1 year..... 4,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 510 East 14th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 11,000

MASSETT, Stephen F., to William G. McCrea; 43d St, s s, 195.10 ft e of 10th Av, 2 months..... 500

MATHEWS, Catherine M., to Mary H. Bell; 137th St, s s, 130.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, ½ year..... 1,750

McBRIDE, Thomas J., to Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees; 126 East 92d St, 3 years..... 9,500

McBRIDE, Stephen, to William Buhler; 419 West 39th St, 3 years..... 3,000

McCARTHY, John A., to Dwight S. Herrick, trustee; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 167th St, 5 years..... 16,000

McDONNELL, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 88th St, s s, 152.1 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 6,000

McDONOUGH, William H., to Andrew L. Rea; 1,827 Crotona Av, 2 years..... 550

MICHELSON, Lazarus, and others, to Thomas T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 88 and 90 Lewis St, 3 years..... 48,000

MORGAN, Thomas, to Robert W. Todd; 173d St, n s, 41 ft e of Topping St, 1 year..... 875

MURRAY, Eleanor S., to C. Adelbert Becker; Oakland Place, s s, 125 ft w of Crotona Av, installments..... 900

OLT, George, to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; 149th St, s s, 349.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 3,150

NOBLE, John W., Jr., to John T. Sackett; 28th St, s s, 85 ft w of 4th Av, demand..... 15,000

PETERS, William H., and another, to John C. Kohlloeffel and wife; 313 East 73d St, 5 years..... 6,000

PETTY, Mary N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 161 East 32d St, 5 years 7,750

REID, Jennie, to Clinton Ogilvie; 216 West 72d St, 1 year..... 36,000

RICER, Sarah, and others to Elizabeth Stier; 49 Market St, ¾ part..... 500

ROSENSTOCK, Pauline, to Emilie Fahs; 86 East 109th St, 5 years..... 10,000

SANTACROCE, Julia, to Elizabeth T. Murphy; Morris Park, w s, 1,159.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 1 year..... 1,500

SCHAEFFLER, Peter, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 210 East 123d St, 5 years..... 14,000

SCHMITT, George, to William H. Wright; 1,220 Tinton Av, 5 years..... 2,400

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Ludwig Wolfram; 8th Av, w s, 50.8 ft s of 112th St, ½ year..... 2,500

SCHINDLER, Elizabeth H., to Catharine S. Banning; Union Av, w s, 203.9 ft s of 168th St, 5 years..... 4,200

SEITZICK, Harris, to Harris Sturtz; 10 Pitt St, Installments..... 3,000

STERRY, George E. to Frederick W. Loew; 166 Pearl St, and 79 Pine St, 5 years..... 25,000

TOELBERG, Niels, to Elias Kempner; 93d St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, rerecorded, demand..... 20,500

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, trustee, &c., to Samuel A. Prench; 7th St, s s, 283.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, rerecorded, 2½ years... 16,000

WALTERS, Annie M., to Madeline G. France and another, executors, &c.; 9th Av, e s, 80.4 ft s of 84th St, 3 years..... 15,000

ZIMMERMAN, Jacob, and another, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Lenox Av, n e corner of 119th St, ½ year..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, J. Henry, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... $15,000

ADLER, Simon, and others to Allen L. Moriecai and another..... 100

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmlowsky..... 7,000

BAKER, William H., to Mary M. Garbichs..... Nom.

BOWERS, John M., executor, &c., to American Mortgage Company..... 19,000

BROWN, John N., to Giles Whiting, guardian, &c..... 12,000

CAMPBELL, John, executor, &c., to the Union Trust Company, rerecorded..... Nom.

CRANE, William N., to Continental Trust Company..... 100

CARPENTER, Frances M., as Treasurer, &c., to David Cromwell, trustee, &c.... Nom.

DOOLING, John T., to Mary Dempsey, as administratrix, ¼ part..... 3,000

DOOLING, John T., and Charles H. Knox to Abraham V. W. Van Vechten..... 3,000

EHRMAN, Mary, to Sarah Jacobs..... 3,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Max J. Bernheim..... 25,000

HEBBERD, Ella L., to Robert O. N. Ford and another, executors, &c..... 4,800

HOLLY, Augustus F., trustee, &c., to An Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, and Indigent Females of the City of New York..... 22,021

MAYER, Sophia, to American Mortgage Company..... 15,344

ROBINSON, Henry P., to Edith R. Corney..... Nom.

SPRAGAT, Julius, to Victor Gerhards..Omitted

STEED, Lilly R., to Meta Salberg..... Nom.

WEISS, Henry, to Henry Pohalski..... Nom.

WESSLAU, George J., to Albert E. Wesslau..... 4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 131; Frank L. Blom against Samuel and Yetl Kempler, owners and contractors..... 1,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x133x50x141; Theodore A. Klenke against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 2,550

FULTON AV, w s, 136 ft n of 167th St, 35x100; George Mackenzie against Reed & Jaeger, owners; Bernard Schmalacker, contractor..... $1,932

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 1,159.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25x100; Joseph Damiano against Julia Santacroce, owner and contractor..... 225

PARK AV, n e corner of 158th St, 29.11x97.5; Charles P. Twigg against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 1,050

PARK AV, n e corner of 158th St, 29x97x26x97; Kate B. Decker against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 1,000

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 125x125; John W. Rapp against Charles H. Beer, owner and contractor.. 650

WENDOVER AV, n e corner of 3d Av, 40x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against Thomas M. Smith, owner; Edward Smith, contractor, (correction)..... 100

3D AV, 3,784; Gittel Smith against Cohen & Bearis, owners and contractors; Louis Minkowsky, contractor..... 359

3D AV, 3,414 and 3,416; Kate B. Decker against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 2,500

5TH AV, 375; George Pfister against D. Neuman & Co., lessees; John Glassbrenner, contractor..... 96

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; Jacob Seider against George Hoffman, owner and contractor..... 350

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 25x150; Landon & Co. against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 924

68TH ST, 58 East; John P. Kane Company against Maurice Seligman, owner; Sloane & Moller, contractors; Edward Morrison, sub-contractor..... 250

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 150x85; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against David Cohen, owner and contractor..... 515

123D ST, 234 and 236 East; George Pfister against Mary Lyons, owner; Robert T. Lyons, contractor..... 400

157TH ST, n e corner of Railroad Av, 75x100; Hookey & Mueller against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 1,294

158TH ST, n e corner of Railroad Av, 23.7x100; Hookey & Mueller against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 1,490

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

63D ST, s w corner of 2d Av, 155x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another with John J. Houlahan, 13 payments..... $72,500

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, e s corner of 60th St, 75.5x80; John C. Barth against Harry and Frank Chaffee, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

MOTT AV, 322; Cecelia de Medina, executrix, &c., against Mary E. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Biddle & Ward.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 305.1 ft n of 149th St, 33.8x 102.10x irregular; George Schaeffler against William Schaeffler and others, (partition;) attorney, H. C. Botty.

WEST END AV, w s, extends from 79th to 80th St, 204.4x100; Pasquale Trotto against Charles N. Gunn and others, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney M. L. Katz.

WOOSTER ST, e s, 48.1 ft s of Houston St, 46.11 x75; Viola Hahn against William C. Thornton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Strooch.

WOOSTER ST, e s, 100 ft n of Houston St, 23x 100; Edward W. Cunningham against Michael Hanlon, (action for attachment;) attorneys, Ganz, Neher & McKennell.

26TH ST, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x98.9; Albert Blechner against Eustach S. Sieber and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, C. A. Burgess.

84TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x81.2; Felix Levy against Caroline Ihlenburg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Mark Harris against Antoinetta Altieri and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) A. Pinelles.

123D ST, 109 and 111 East; Caroline P. Brown, executrix, and another, executor, against Louis Lese and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. K. Brown.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling

LEGAL SALES.

SURROGATE'S COUNT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Charles Riederer, a creditor, for the disposition of the real property of Anton Deutsch, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a final decree, entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, will on the 22d day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree to be sold and therein described as follows:

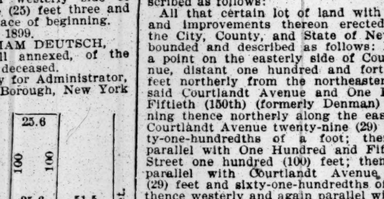
FIRST PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) distant fifty-one (51) feet and five (5) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street, which point is at or nearly opposite to the centre of the westerly end of a party wall, and running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street part of the way through said party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to a point opposite or nearly opposite to the centre of another party wall; thence running westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street, part of the way through said party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to the place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of East End Avenue, (formerly Avenue B,) which point is distant fifty-six (56) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street; running thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet; thence northerly parallel with East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through another party wall ninety-eight (98) feet to the westerly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly side of East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1899.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Anton Deutsch, deceased.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,200.80, with interest thereon, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceeding and expenses of the sale.

Parcel No. 1 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water charges amounting approximately to $1,189.17.

Parcel No. 2 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water rates amounting approximately to $1,030.67 and interest.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, Administrator.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER, Louise M. Peckham, and Ellen C. Goldschmidt, individually and as executrices of the last will and testament of RICHARD TIGHE, deceased, Sir Francis Chapman, Maria Lady Chapman, Lina Lady Chapman, Jane Tighe, (now Jane Tongue,) Francis Rodon, Ellen Vignoles, Emily Featherston Haugh, Cecil Featherston Haugh, Howard Featherston Haugh, Frederick Featherston Haugh, Herbert Featherston Haugh, Florence Lambarde, Richard Featherston Haugh, Rupert Featherston Haugh, Benjamin Chapman, Dora Chapman, Sir Montague Chapman, Harriet Massy, Margaret Featherston Haugh, Thomas T. Chapman, Catharine Arthur, Annie Donahue, Edmund Green, Carrie Carter, Harriet G. Davenport, Annie Stephens, Frances Isabella Dowd, Howard Wainwright, Stuyvesant Wainwright, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Richard Tighe Wainwright, Henry Stuyvesant, and Margaret C. Catlin, the executrices, heirs, next of kin, devisees, and legatees of Richard Tighe, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Thomas A. Tighe of the City of New York has filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court of our county praying for a decree revoking the probate of the alleged will of Richard Tighe admitted under an order made in said court by Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said court, on the 20th day of October, 1898, and for other and further relief, therefore,

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Aaron S. Thomas and John M. Dodd, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said city and county, at the Borough of [L. S.] Manhattan, City of New York, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
n2-law6wTh Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against HUGH C. MUNDAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Courtlandt Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) (formerly Denman) Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Courtlandt Avenue twenty-nine (29) feet and sixty-one-hundredths of a foot; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, twenty-nine (29) feet and sixty-one-hundredths of a foot, and thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

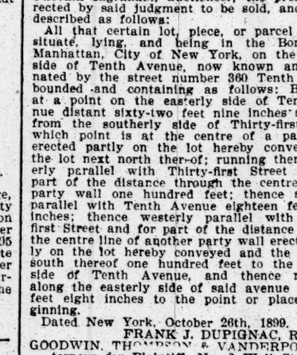
Said premises being the northerly half of a certain lot known and designated on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose, South," on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County by the number two hundred and seventy-two, (272,) and conveyed to said John H. Meeker, one of the parties hereto of the first part, by Harry Overington and wife, by deed dated March 10, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 9, Liber 18 of Conveyances, Page 386, on the same day. The southerly wall of the building erected on the above-described premises being a party wall.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 598 Courtlandt Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,287.50, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.35 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $413.15 and interest.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN LARACY FINLAY, plaintiff, against JOHN GOODWIN and PHILIP LARACY as executors, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southerly through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to a place of beginning, known as No. 54 on a certain map of property belonging to the City of New York, and known by the street No. 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

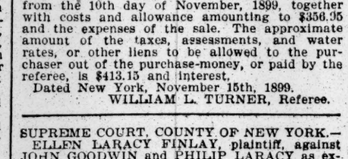
ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BENJAMIN F. EDSALL, Attorney for Defendants John Goodwin and others, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALBERT E. HARTCORN, Guardian ad Litem for Infant Defendant, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 66 West 36th Street:



The premises will be sold subject to the lien of every debt of Katherine Laracy Goodwin, deceased. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $446 7-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 20th day of October, 1899.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

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29 AND 31 RIDGE STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of Kings.—CATHARINE FINLEY, an incompetent person, by Maria Cronin, committee of her person and estate, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1899, and an order duly made and entered and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, amending and modifying said interlocutory judgment, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment and amending order named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Ridge Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Broome and Ridge Streets; running thence westerly parallel with Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Ridge Street, forty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Ridge Street; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Ridge Street forty feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Nos. 29 and 31 Ridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

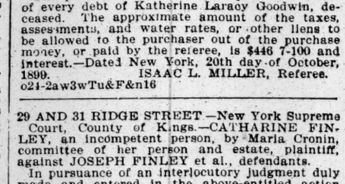
Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for defendant Lilienthal, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Broome Street.



Said premises are now subject to the lien of a certain mortgage, the approximate aggregate amount of which mortgage, with accrued interest, is $16,377.58. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises is $1,160.49.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, defendants.

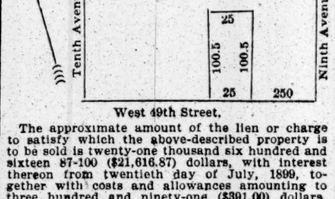
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, bein s the rear of Lot Number 158 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eleven hundred and fifty-seven 12-100 ($1,157.12-100) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WEBB, Treasurer, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER KLINKOWSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, now known and designated by the street number 360 Tenth Avenue, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue distant sixty-two feet nine inches southerly from the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, which point is at the centre of a party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next north ther-of; running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue eighteen feet eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street and part of the distance through the centre line of another party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next south thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said avenue eighteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

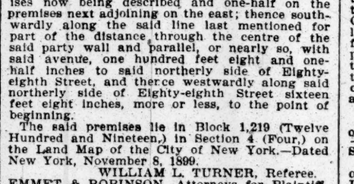
Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Referee.

GOODWIN, THORPSON & VANDERPOEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 360 Tenth Avenue:

Thirty-first Street.



Thirtieth Street.

The approximate amount of the second mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, together with costs and allowances included in the decree, is $8,411.37, with interest thereon from October 23, 1899, and also the expenses of the sale. The amount of the first mortgage lien or charge upon said premises is $10,000, with interest thereon from April 1, 1899, at five per cent., and premises will be sold subject thereto.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee therefrom, is approximately the sum of $261.23.

Dated New York, October 26, 1899.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against SAMUEL R. DONNELLON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Eighty-eighth Street and Amsterdam (or the Tenth) Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eight inches and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line sixteen feet eight inches, more or less, to a point on the continuation of a line running through the centre of a party wall standing one-half on the premises now being described and one-half on the premises next adjoining on the east; thence southwardly along the said line last mentioned for part of the distance through the centre of the said party wall and parallel, or nearly so, with said avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westwardly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.

The said premises lie in Block 1,219 (Twelve Hundred and Nineteen,) in Section 4 (Four,) on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 8, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,328.18, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $458.59, with interest from November 4th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $668.39 and interest.—Dated New York, November 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-law6m&120

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-law6m&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Reuel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

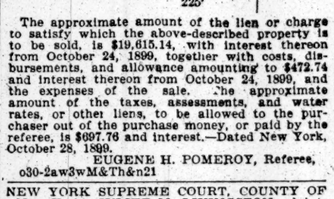
All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,615.14, with interest thereon from October 24, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $472.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $697.76 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

o30-2aw3wM&Th&n21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JULIET M. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM V. O'CALLAGHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date first day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

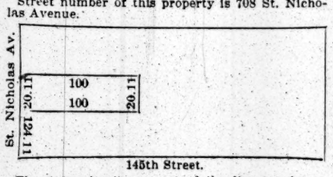
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly along said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 708 St. Nicholas Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,143.09, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $339.45, with interest from November 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $700 and interest. The sale is subject to a lease expiring May 1st, 1901, at a rent of $1,200 per annum.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

r6-2aw3wM&Th&n27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. THORN, plaintiff, against JULIA LAW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first (21st) day of November 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and which upon a certain map entitled "Map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known as North Marble Hill," dated New York, February 17th, 1892, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York October 18, 1892, as map number 738A, is distinguished as lot number one hundred and ninety-three (193.) Said lot being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear by one hundred (100) feet in depth on each side.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

ARTHUR J. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Yonkers, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 193 on said map.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,756.79, with interest thereon from October 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.37, with interest from October 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $205.93, and interest.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

o31-2aw3wTh&M

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM VARLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day by Bryan L. Kennelly & Company, auctioneers, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

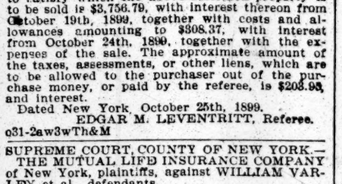
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-Seventh Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $21,971.25, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $342.63, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $205.93, and interest.

Dated, New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—WILLIAM HENRY HORNER and another, plaintiffs, against JAMES WILLOX HORNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and directed to be sold, and described as follows:

The said lands and premises are situated in the city and county of New York, and are separately bounded and described as follows, viz.:

FIRSTLY—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, being lots known and designated by the numbers two (2) and nine (9) on a map entitled "Map of the Village of East Tremont in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by William G. Livingston, Civil Engineer and Surveypr, dated West Farms, September 1, 1866, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows on said map: Lot number two (2) is bounded as follows: Northwesterly by Belmont Avenue fifty-three feet and four inches; northeasterly by Lot number one (1) one hundred and eighty-nine (189) feet; southeasterly by Lot number thirteen (13) fifty-three (53) feet and southwesterly by Lot number three (3) one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet seven (7) inches, and containing all the lands in said bounds.

Lot number nine (9) is bounded as follows: southeasterly by Grove Avenue sixty-six (66) feet; southwesterly by Lot number eight (8) one hundred and fifty (150) feet; northwesterly by Lot number six (6) and seven (7) sixty-six (66) feet, and northeasterly by Lot number 10 (ten) one hundred and fifty (150) feet, containing all the lands in said bounds.

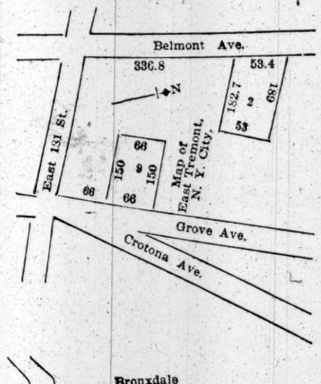
Together with a right of way forty-two feet wide adjoining land of Samuel Ryer from the premises described in a deed from Daniel Mapes to Friederick Grote, John Berrian, John Cornell, Henry Stoney, and George Banks, dated July 9th, 1866, to the road leading from West Farms to King's Bridge, over land formerly conveyed by Daniel Mapes to Alfred E. Miller by deed dated March 1, 1842, and recorded in Westchester County Register's Office in Liber 112 of Deeds, Page 268, November 28, 1845, and the same is particularly reserved by said Mapes in said deed for himself, his heirs and assigns forever.

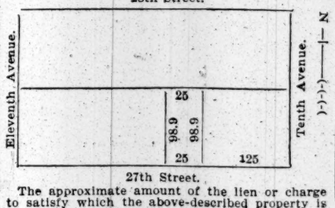
SECONDLY—All that certain house and lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Westchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the road leading from New York to Boston adjoining land of Thomas Booth, thence running south twenty degrees west along said road eighty-five (85) feet and three inches to other land of George Booth, thence running north eighty and a half degrees west along other land of said Booth two hundred and sixty (260) feet to land of Thomas Booth, thence running north twenty (20) degrees east along said Thomas Booth's land eighty-five (85) feet and three inches to a stone fence, thence south eighty degrees and thirty minutes east along the said stone fence as the same now stands and land of Thomas Booth two hundred and sixty (260) feet to the road aforesaid leading from New York to Boston, the point or place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land. Being the northeasterly half of that certain piece or parcel of land conveyed by Joseph Greenhalgh and wife to the said George Booth by deed bearing date April 15, 1848, and recorded in Westchester County Register's Office in Liber 123 of Deeds, Page 359, April 27, 1848, at 4 P. M.—Dated New York, October 23, 1899.

THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Referee.

WILLIAM ROMER, Plaintiff's Attorney, White Plains, N. Y.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:





Dated New York, Oct. 23rd, 1899.

THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Referee.

507 WEST 27TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against LAURIDS C. SORENSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 11th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York

NO MOLINEUX JUROR YET

Man Charged with Murder Joins in Spectators' Laughter.

GOFF LAUGHS AT MR. WEEKS

Merry Over the Force of Habit That Makes the Lawyer Object to a Favorable Ruling.

The trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder in December last of Katherine J. Adams, made little progress yesterday.

During the session of the court, from 10:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the evening, forty talesmen were examined and not one juror chosen. In fact, during all the long session there were but three times when there seemed even a chance of securing one. In two of these instances the talesman had answered all questions to the seeming satisfaction of both sides, and had been accepted by the prosecution, but the defendant's lawyers, after a consultation with their client, challenged both of these persons peremptorily.

Much of the time of the session was taken up by constant objections made by Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle to the form of the examination of talesmen used by Mr. Osborne. This was so continuous that Recorder Goff called attention to the needless objections and told the lawyers that one objection and exception on the subject was as good as a hundred. Mr. Weeks thereupon sought to get from the Court permission to enter a general objection, but this the Recorder would not permit as being too sweeping, and the continual fire of "objection" "exception" was kept up unceasingly.

Recorder Goff announced that unless much more progress toward getting a jury was made to-day he would hereafter hold night sessions. This announcement hurried matters along somewhat toward the close of yesterday's session, but no real progress was made.

Molineux looked much better yesterday than he did on the first day of the trial. His air was one of relief, and was owing to the fact that the daily routine of jail life that he has been forced to go through for nearly ten months is to be varied for at least several months to come. Some of the peculiar answers to questions made by the talesmen seemed to amuse him greatly and he chatted frequently with his counsel and his father, who remained in the courtroom during the whole of the morning session. Gen. Molineux was not present in the afternoon.

As large a crowd as usual besieged the doors. Even lawyers were denied admission to the courtroom yesterday and none but those associated with the case or those having notices to appear as jurors were admitted.

By far the greater part of the talesmen were excused because they had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty in any case, especially where the evidence was entirely of a circumstantial character. In fact, in some instances the talesmen answered questions on this point before they had been fairly put. This moved Recorder Goff at the close of the session to request the District Attorney to modify the form of the question, saying that he was under the impression that in most of the cases the scruples were of recent origin, and were interposed only for the purpose of escaping jury duty.

During the morning session it was thought that a juror had been found in Horace F. Ayres of 203 West Fourteenth Street. He answered all the questions and was examined for nearly two hours. Both sides seemed satisfied, when it developed from an answer made by the talesman that he was not in good health, and was sure that duty as a juror for six or seven weeks would seriously affect him.

Louis Jacobs of 123 East One Hundred and First Street and Richard L. Treffuth, the latter a steward in the New York Club, were accepted by the prosecution, but were challenged peremptorily by the defense. It was noticed that these challenges were on account of objections to the talesmen made by Molineux to his counsel. Each side has thirty peremptory challenges, and the prosecution has not yet been called upon to exercise any of their quota.

Once during the course of yesterday's proceedings the habit of continual objection indulged in by Mr. Weeks led him to make an amusing error. Recorder Goff sustained an objection made by Mr. Weeks to the form of some question put by Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Weeks noted an exception to the Recorder's ruling in his favor.

"Note," said the Recorder with a smile, "that the defendant takes exception to a ruling in his favor," and Molineux joined in the general laugh that went around the room. Mr. Weeks still persisted, and explained that his exception arose from the manner in which the Court had sustained the objection made by him.

Many of the talesmen came to grief over definitions of words and sentences, such as "premeditation, malice, turnitude culpability, deliberation," and the like. Many of the talesmen after hearing the course of sprouts through which their predecessors on the stand were put told the District Attorney that while they understood English enough to transact business, they could not "tackle" legal terms and very long words with any great feeling of assurance.

The panel was exhausted yesterday, but two new ones have been drawn, and will be in court to-day at 10:30, when the struggle to get a jury will be continued.

LEGAL NOTES.

STREET SWEEPERS AND CIVIL SERVICE.—Julius Sans, a veteran of the civil war, who was a street sweeper in the Department of Street Cleaning, and was removed by the Commissioner, has been ordered by Justice Bookstaver to be reinstated, on the ground that his removal was without the hearing, after notice and upon stated charges, required by Section 21, Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1898. It was claimed on behalf of the Street Cleaning Commissioner that this section of the civil service law had no application, and that the case fell under Section 537 of the Greater New York charter, which places the power of removal of the uniformed force of the department in the discretion of the Commissioner. Justice Bookstaver points out that by the civil service law all other acts or parts of acts, whether special or local, inconsistent with the act referred to are expressly repealed by this provision.

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POWERS OF SURROGATES.—A decree made by Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County, admitting to probate the will of Caroline Remsen Gihon, was affirmed on appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and a further appeal to the Court of Appeals is now pending. An application made, pending the first appeal, for the issuance of letters testamentary, under Section 2582 of the Code, was denied by the Surrogate upon the ground that the preservation of the estate at that time did not require such issuance. A similar application now made has been granted, it being shown that the securities, which comprised a very large portion of the estate of the decedent, are of such a fluctuating and uncertain market value as to make it extremely hazardous to tie up their disposition until the determination of the appeal to the Court of Appeals. The discretion to invest, Surrogate Silkman says, is confined to the executor, and is not a power vested in the temporary administrator. The Surrogate overruled the contention of the contestant that the power given in Section 2582 related to appeals from the Surrogate to the Supreme Court only, and holds that it clearly includes appeals to the Court of Appeals.

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CONTROVERSY BETWEEN RIVAL HEBREW ORGANIZATIONS.—The "Koled America Vatferes Jerusalem" and the "Auxiliary Relief Branch of the Russian and Polish Jewish Central Committee of Jerusalem," are two membership corporations organized under the laws of this State, to accomplish the same object, the assisting of indigent Hebrews, especially those resident in Jerusalem and Palestine, by means of dues and donations to be sent to an organization established in Jerusalem: also to encourage and assist Zionistic movements and pilgrimages to Jerusalem, and generally to ameliorate the condition of poor Hebrews there. Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, sustained a demurrer to the complaint of the first named organization in a suit brought against the other, and Solomon J. Eliach and others of its members. The complaint charged, among other things, that about eighteen months ago the defendants entered into a conspiracy to fraudulently reduce the collections and donations made to the plaintiff by Jews in this city and throughout the United States, and to defraud it of moneys formerly collected, to the use and benefit of themselves.

Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum?

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M.D., University of Penn.: "All the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly injurious."

Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can derange the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder."

Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food.

Baking powders made from cream of tartar, which is highly refined grape acid, are promotive of health, and more efficient. No other kind should be used in leavening food. Royal Baking Powder is the highest example of a pure cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Court declares the complaint to be defective because it does not charge that an actionable wrong has been committed. A conspiracy to do certain things, the doing of which caused damage to plaintiff, it was held, did not constitute of itself a cause of action upon which recovery might be had. The Court holds it to be well settled that an actionable wrong must have been committed, and where it had been perpetrated by several persons who are joined as defendants, a conspiracy between them to accomplish the wrongful act may be shown, in order to enable the plaintiff to give in evidence declarations of any one or more of the defendants against the others, made while engaged in furthering the common object. Leave is granted to amend the complaint.

***

COVENANT AGAINST INCUMBRANCES.—In a deed by Henry P. De Graaf, conveying certain premises in this city to Diedrich Knabe, it was covenanted "that the premises are free from incumbrances." In a deed by Knabe afterward, conveying the premises to John J. Brierly, they were conveyed subject to a mortgage for $2,500, which the grantee assumed, and also to an assessment for flagging and curbing Forest Avenue, amounting to $224. Brierly sold the premises to Martin Gessler, who sued Amanda De Graaf as executrix of Henry P. De Graaf, for breach of the covenant against incumbrances; the incumbrance referred to being this assessment, which was paid by the plaintiff. In the deed to Gessler, there was a covenant in the same words as that contained in the deed from De Graaf to Knabe. The First Appellate Division has reversed a judgment awarded on the trial in favor of plaintiff, holding, by Justice Patterson, that though a cause of action on the covenant was assignable, Brierly, who took the property subject to the incumbrance, had nothing to assign. Brierly could not have sued De Graaf, and that disability operated against those in privity with him. The effect of Knabe's conveyance to Brierly, subject to the assessment, was to discharge the covenant as one enforceable against Knabe and his predecessors in title.

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TRIAL BEFORE A REFEREE.—Max Reinach resisted the claim of Felix Hersfeld and others that a balance was due them as surviving members of Hersfeld & Co. in making purchases and sales of stocks for him, and when suit was brought, interposed a counter-claim for alleged disobedience of his orders in making these purchases and sales. The referee to whom the issues were sent dismissed the complaint, but on appeal the Appellate Division has directed a reversal and ordered a new trial before another referee. The main ground of reversal was the method adopted by the referee in reserving decision upon objections made by the respective parties during the progress of the trial, and then not disposing of such objections before the final submission of the case. This was held not to be the proper way to conduct a trial. The plaintiff on the trial offered in evidence a portion of defendant's answer, which contained an admission of the purchases and sales of stock referred to in the complaint. The answer was thereafter amended, and a motion made by the defendant to strike out the original answer as evidence, on the ground that it, having been amended, was no longer competent evidence against the defendant. The Appellate Tribunal, by Justice McLaughlin, holds that the amendment did not destroy the original answer, when it was sought to be used as evidence, and not as a pleading. The Court says the referee erred if he granted the motion, and if he did not grant it, but considered the admission contained in the answer, it was difficult to see how he could have dismissed the complaint.

BALTIMORE VESSEL STRANDED.

The Allianca Reports Mishap to the Schooner Annie R. Kemp.

The steamship Allianca, which arrived yesterday from Colon, reported that while at Colon on Nov. 6 Capt. Vaux of the Baltimore schooner Annie R. Kemp reached there in a small boat, and reported the stranding of the schooner on Serene Bank on Oct. 24. She had run into a gale the day before, which had continued for forty-eight hours, and drove the craft on to the shoal in five feet of water. The schooner was still intact, and the Captain had made port in a small boat in quest of assistance. The schooner was laden with cocoanuts.

The Annie R. Kemp was built at Essex, Mass., in 1883, and is of only 163 tons gross. Her owners are Dix & Wilkins.

Gleason Waives Examination.

Ex-Mayor Gleason, who was arrested Tuesday night on complaint of Magistrate Healy, appeared before Magistrate Smith at Long Island City yesterday to answer the charge of assault. He waived examination and his case was sent to the Court of Special Sessions.

TO AWARD BARNARD MEDALS.

President Low Reminds the National Academy of Sciences that Time Has Come for Decision.

The meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, which began Tuesday in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia, came to a close yesterday. A business session was held at 11 o'clock, and was enlivened by the presence of President Seth Low of Columbia University, who called to the attention of the Academy the matter of deciding who was to get the next Barnard Medal.

The late President Barnard of Columbia College bequeathed to the world of science a fund to be held in trust by the Trustees of Columbia College, which should provide for the awarding of a gold medal every five years to that man who should in that period have made that discovery in physics or astronomy or in the application of science which should be adjudged the most beneficial to the human race. By the terms of the will the National Academy of Sciences was to choose the man to get the medal. Five years ago the Academy awarded the medal to Lord Rayleigh for the discovery of argon in the atmosphere. He declined to take the full credit for the discovery, mentioning Prof. Ramsay as the man who deserved most of it. A sum of money was then raised at Columbia and Prof. Ramsay got another medal thereby.

President Low announced to the Academy yesterday that the time had come to choose the next recipient of the Barnard Medal. President Wolcott Gibbs of the Academy was thereupon authorized to appoint a committee which should present to the organization at its next meeting, on the third Tuesday in next April, at Washington, D. C., the name of the man it thinks deserving of the medal. The Academy will then vote on this name.

Dr. Gibbs was seen last night at 271 Madison Avenue, the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, who gave a reception to the Academy, at which Prof. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania exhibited wireless telegraphy.

"The Academy had not forgotten the matter," he said. "I shall probably appoint a committee of five men to choose the name to be presented to us. I have in mind now the man who I think ought to get the Barnard Medal. Will I tell you who he is? I should say not."

RICH OLD POLICEMAN IS DEAD.

Henry Ward, Whose Fortune Was Heroism's Reward, Died on Duty.

Policeman Henry Ward of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, considered the oldest and wealthiest member of the force, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital from apoplexy. He was stricken on Tuesday night while on duty at Havemeyer and South Fourth Streets.

Ward was sixty-six year old and was appointed a policeman nearly forty years ago. He had not been long on the force when one day he saved a boy from drowning in Newtown Creek. For this heroic act the father of the rescued boy presented Ward with a large strip of land on the banks of the creek. The land increased in value, until it is now said to be worth at least $50,000. Members of Ward's family frequently requested him to retire from police duty, but he refused, saying that he would remain a policeman until he died.

When he reported for duty on Tuesday evening he was seemingly in good health. It was while waiting to be relieved, just before midnight, that he was stricken with apoplexy. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital where he remained unconscious until his death at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Strychnine War on Jersey City Dogs.

George M. McCarthy, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jersey City, is investigating what he believes to be an organized plot to poison dogs in the Greenville section of the city. Several dogs have been killed within the past week, and the owner in each case claims his dog was a valuable animal. A veterinary Surgeon was employed by the society examined the dogs and found that strychnine had been used in every case. Mr. McCarthy will probably offer a reward for information that will lead to the arrest of the poisoners.

Young Daughter His Employer.

N. Hubbard Miller was examined in supplementary proceedings in the City Court yesterday touching his ability to pay a judgment. He is the manager of the Hotel Minot. He testified that the lease of the hotel, which will not expire until next year, was in the name of his thirteen-year-old daughter Natalie, who pays him a salary of $100 a month as manager. He said he owned no real or personal property, and that he boarded at the hotel free of charge.

SALE OF NOVELTY FLANNELS.

IN THE BASEMENT.

1,500 yards, colored striped skirting, 36 inches wide, 25 cents per yard; Value 45 to 75 cents.

3,000 yards, colored checks and stripes,—floral or figured designs on white grounds, 35 cents per yard; Value 60 cents.

4,500 yards,—plain, plaids or stripes,—a variety of colors,—50 inches wide, 50 cents per yard; Value 75 to 90 cents.

1,000 lengths,—measuring 2½ to 4 yards, white,—silk hemstitched and embroidered flannel, for skirts, 50 and 65 cents per yard; Value 75 to 85 cents.

An extensive assortment of plain colored flannel embroidered with silk dots and stripes,—suitable for Shirtwaists.

COTTON DRESS LENGTHS.

1,000 patterns,—measuring 9 to 13 yards each,—Percale, Teviot and Gingham,—suitable for holiday gifts, $1.00 to $2.00 per length.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

I'm "hard-up" this season, but must have a new overcoat; can I get anything passable for $25 or less?

You can get the same style and workmanship as in our $55 coats; the cloths may not be as handsome, unless you judge them by the "handsome is as handsome does" standard.

At $25, kersey in brown, black, blue and Oxford; beaver in black, blue and Oxford.
At $22, a grey cheviot.
At $20, black or blue kersey; brown mixed, or black chinchilla, and Oxford cheviot.
At $18, black chinchilla, and black, blue or brown kersey.
At $15, frieze in grey and black.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Upholstery Dep't.

LACE CURTAINS.
About 250 pairs, Point Arabe Lace Curtains,—full size,—per pair, $8.50 & $11.50
Sash Curtains to match $3.50 to $5.75

DRAPERIES.
French Brocatelle, 50 inches wide,—wide range of new colors,—handsome designs, $1.95 per yard; Usual price $2.75

PORTIÈRES.
Imported Velour, richly embroidered, trimmed with antique fringe. Colors:—Mouse, cerise, empire red and green, havana, sapphire, sage, burgundy and turquoise, $17.50 per pair.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Women's Fine Kersey Jackets,
Satin Lined and Carefully Tailored,
Regular $15.00 value,
Special, $10.
13th Street Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
The Thanksgiving Hostess

realizes how the modern social world would wabble without "coffee, the wisdom-giving, and tea, the smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tippling cordial." They are her hobby, and the smallest suggestion for their daintier serving will be eagerly welcomed.

Octagonal coffee tables, inlaid mahogany tea tables and nest tables, painted with dainty flowers.

Handled tea-trays to place on any convenient table, mahogany inlaid, round or square, with filagree rim, $10.50. Muffin stands, $10.50. Spoon racks from $4.50.

The very latest fads at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

If You are Tired.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia. Quiets and strengthens the nerves.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

BULLS—Boston bull terriers, extra stock, 3 and 4 months old; Maltese terriers, fox terriers, and Canische poodles. Fancy song canaries, with high and low bells, water bubble and trills; mocking birds, and just one parrot of the kind which listener said her uncle called "dammable." G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

O'Neill's.

Offer To-Day Exceptional Values in their
Women's Cloak and Suit Dept.
(2d floor.)

Rough Cheviot Jackets
With new French Back, Double Breasted, Box Front, Inlaid Velvet Collar, Facing of Peau de Soie, and lined throughout with Black Taffeta, ... 10.98

Black Cheviot Suits
With Fly Front Walking Coat, new Saddle Back Skirt, Entire Suit lined throughout with Black Taffeta of excellent quality, ... 23.98

Separate Dress Skirts
Of Gray Homespun, Habit Shape, well made, lined with Percaline and bound with Velveteen; regular value, 6.00, . . 3.98

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell as low as $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $3 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St., 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 Fifth Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

American Hosiery Co.,
Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is done better in the world than ours.
Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.
All the different weights and mixtures.
ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2. ....LAST TWO WEEKS.... E. H. SOTHERN & Miss HARNED. The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled THE SONG OF THE SWORD. NOV. 27—THE MANOEUVRES OF JANE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. .....THIRD MONTH..... Charles Frohman presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY. To-night & Fri. & Sat. Mat.—Merchant of Venice. Sat. Ev'g—The Bells and Nance Oldfield.

COMMENCING NEXT MONDAY EVE., (Matinée Sat.) Engagement of MR. and MRS. KENDAL. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN. ..... in their London Success..... THE ELDER MISS BLOSSOM. Sale of seats begins TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST WEEK. LAST MAT. SAT. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY. NEXT MONDAY, NOV. 20, —MR. RICHARD— MANSFIELD IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC. *** Seats and boxes for first two weeks may be obtained at the box office. THIS MORNING AT 9.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8:15. MAT. SATURDAY. "Great Success."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents Wm. Gillette in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's 4th Crowded Week. Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinée Saturday. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Charles Frohman's Comedians. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Amazingly Amusing."—Herald. Make Way for the Ladies

THE NEW YORK | B'way 44th & 45th Sts. Eve. at 8. Mat. Sat'y. Last Three Days — IN GAY PAREE. Monday next first presentation of the BIOGRAPH PICTURES JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST. Also Fougere and big Vaudeville Programme. Two performances daily, 2:30 and 8:30. Popular prices. Seats on sale.

Lyceum Theatre, Frl., Nov. 17, 3:30 P.M. Charles Wm. Stubbs, D. D. The Dean of Ely's FOURTH LECTURE of the Series. The Ideal Women of the Poets. Tuesday, Nov. 21—James Russell Lowell, Ambassador and Poet.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 50c Sat. Mat. all parts of house. ROUND NEW YORK. Jeffries, Sharkey & Corbett 500 People and THE CRAGGS Don't Forget Our Sunday Pops.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. FAHROSO, —WITH— Odette Tyler. Nxt Wk—Wm. A. Brady's "Sorrows of Satan."

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Nxt. wk—Sporting Life. Orig. Acad. of Mus. Prod.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evening the great hit, DAS OPFERLAMM The Scapegoat.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Little Elk; Colored Minstrels.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORSE SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NOVEMBER 16, 17, 18. GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16. SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M. Judging Trotters, Saddle Horses, Ponies, Roadsters and Road-Rigs, Herds of Shetland Ponies, Horses and Victorias and Appointments, Municipal Police Horses, and Hunters. Parade of Prize Winners. CONCERTS BY LANDER. The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. FRIDAY, November 17, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, November 18, at 8:15 P. M. ALEXANDER PETSCHNIKOFF. THE GREAT RUSSIAN VIOLINIST. His first appearance in America. PROGRAM: Symphony, No. 4—Brahms; Concerto for Violin—Tschaikowsky; Prelude, "Lohengrin"—Wagner; Fugue for Violin, C major—Bach; Overture, "Leonore," No. III.—Beethoven. Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1. Subscriptions for Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts, seats from $5 to $14; Boxes, $80 and $100. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Six Symphony Concerts FOR Young People. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director. Saturdays, 2:30 P. M., at Carnegie Hall. A short explanation will precede each number.

Children's Series. Five Concerts Saturdays, 11:30 A. M., at MENDELSSOHN HALL. New Subscriptions now received at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 Union Square.

The Sensation of the Concert Season. MENDELSSOHN HALL. CLARA BUTT. Tuesday Evg. & Saturday aftern'n, Nov. 21 & Nov. 25. Res. Seats $1 & $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. Direction N. Vert & Henry Wolfsohn

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Wed. aft., Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock. Thur. aft., Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock. Tickets $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. The Young Siegfried of the Piano. A genius.—N. Y. World. MARK HAMBOURG. The Russian Pianist. D'n Victor Thrane, Knabe Piano

Broadway Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. JULIA ARTHUR IN MORE THAN QUEEN. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. Actors' Fund Benefit. TO-DAY, AT 12:30 P. M. GENERAL ADMISSION.....$1.00

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus. 15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.) Hugh Stanton, Carroll & Crawford, Sa-Vans, 30 others.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus. 15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.) Jerald Griffin Co., 7 Reed Birds, Will Denny, 30 others

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO. To-night. The Hit of the 3d year. DER FREISCHUTZ. Ev. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:15. 1,100 seats 25c. Next Week—Lucia di Lammermoor (in English.)

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. WM. H. CRANE and His Company, in A RICH MAN'S SON. "A REAL CRANE PLAY."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. No smoking or drinking at matinées. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET. 50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. ***Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

CASINO! To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. 4TH W'K! ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl! By Herbert Smith & Stange.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS. 8—Original Oriental Dancers—8

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Sat. only. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. 'Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. May Irwin In SISTER MARY. The Biggest Hit of All.

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FLO IRWIN & WALTER HAWLEY. BEDINI & ARTHOR. BIOGRAPH. BIG BILL.

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WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 Weeks The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

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